

A
RELATION
OR
DIARY
OF THE
SIEGE
OF
VIENNA.

Written by *JOHN PETER* a *Valcaren*,
Judge-Advocate of the Imperial Army.

Drawn from the Original by His Majesty's Command.

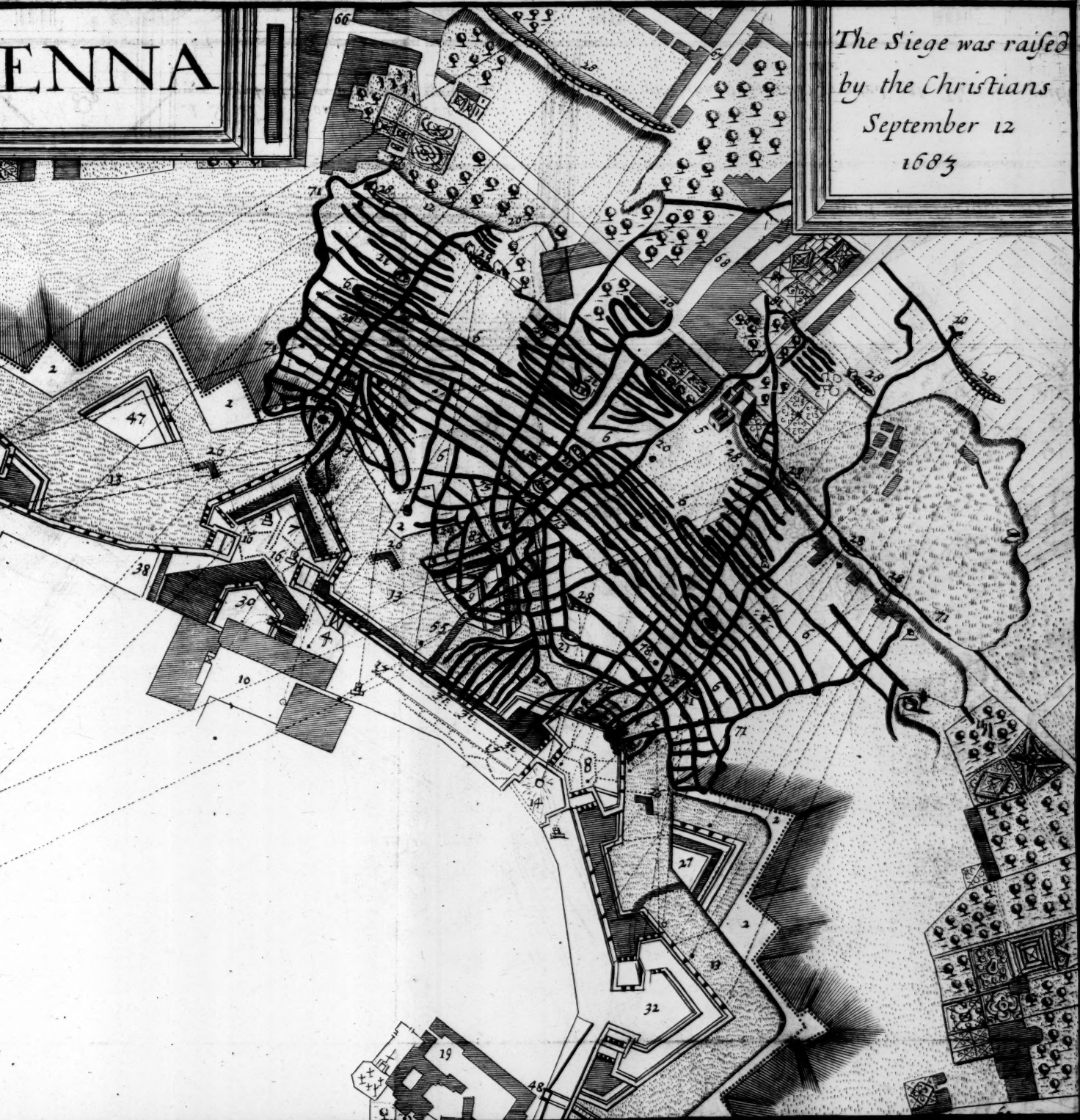
L O N D O N,
Printed for *William Nott* in the *Pall-Mall*, and *George Wells* Bookseller in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, 1684.

VIE



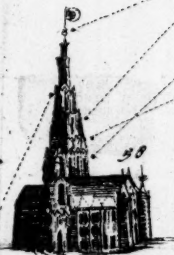
ENNA

The Siege was raised
by the Christians
September 12
1683



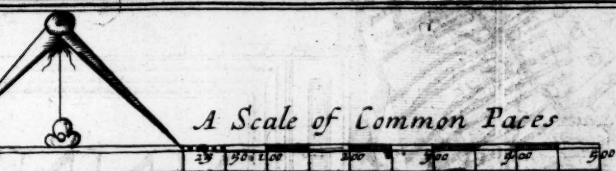
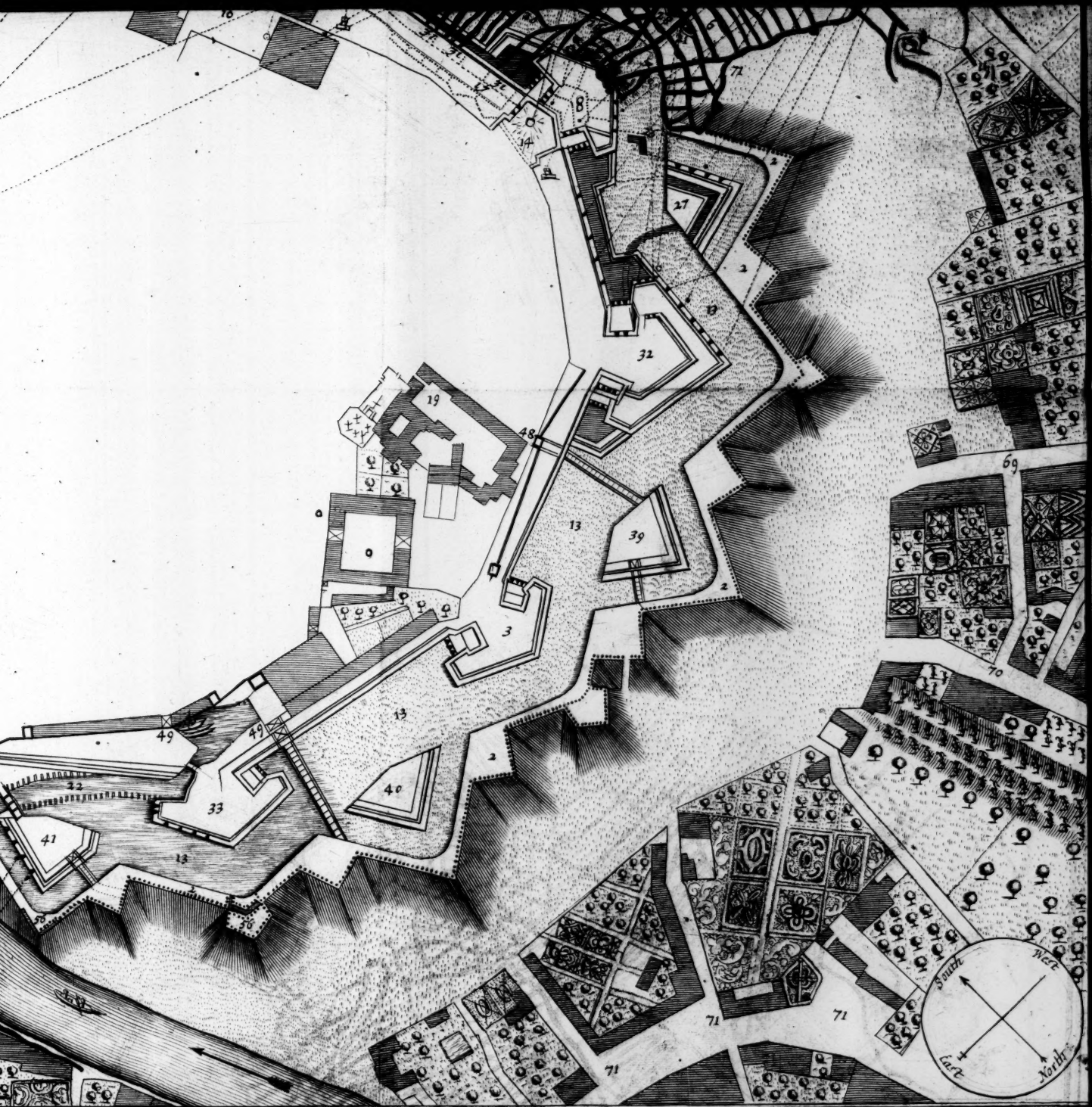
River Vienna

A Branch of the Danube

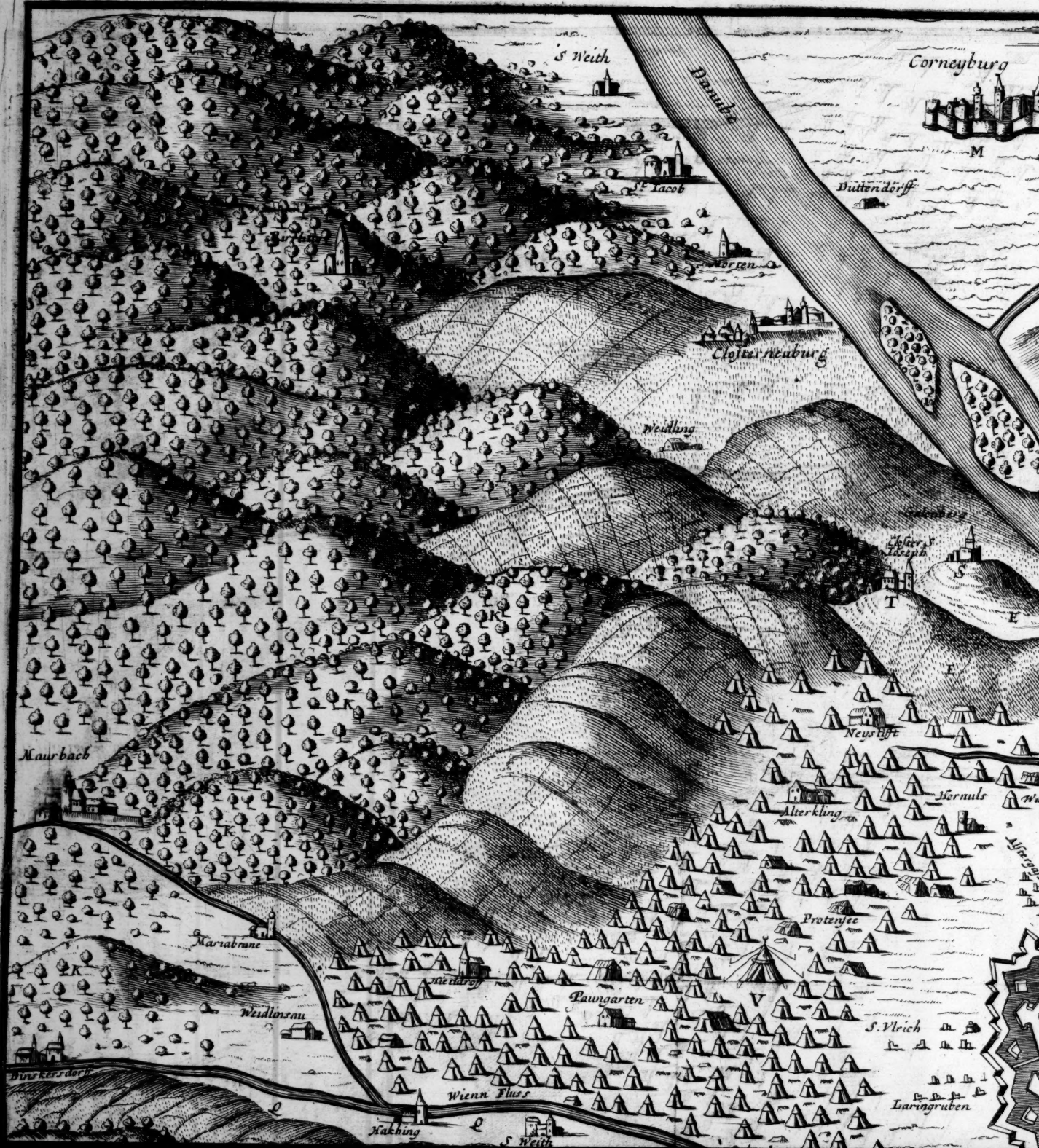


A Scale of Rynland Perches





*Done after the Originall Printed at Vienna with
 Authoritie*



Description of the Turkish Camp. Explanation of the Letters

A. Branch of the Danube
Near Nusdorffe

B. Island of S^t Leopold

C. Cloyster Newburg

D. S^t Mark

E. Galemberg

F. The other side of the
Danube near the Bridges

G. The great Bridge

H. Bridge upon the Branch of
y^e Danube towards Nusdorff

I. The Bridge below the Town

K. The Forrest of Vienna

L. Garden of the Countess of
Berka in the Island

M. Corneoberg

N. Point of the Island where
the Branch joins to y^e Channel

O. The Island in the Middle of
the River about Nusdorff

P. The Pisenberg

Q. Rivulet Vienna

R. Nusdorff

S. Leopold Chappellony Galemberg

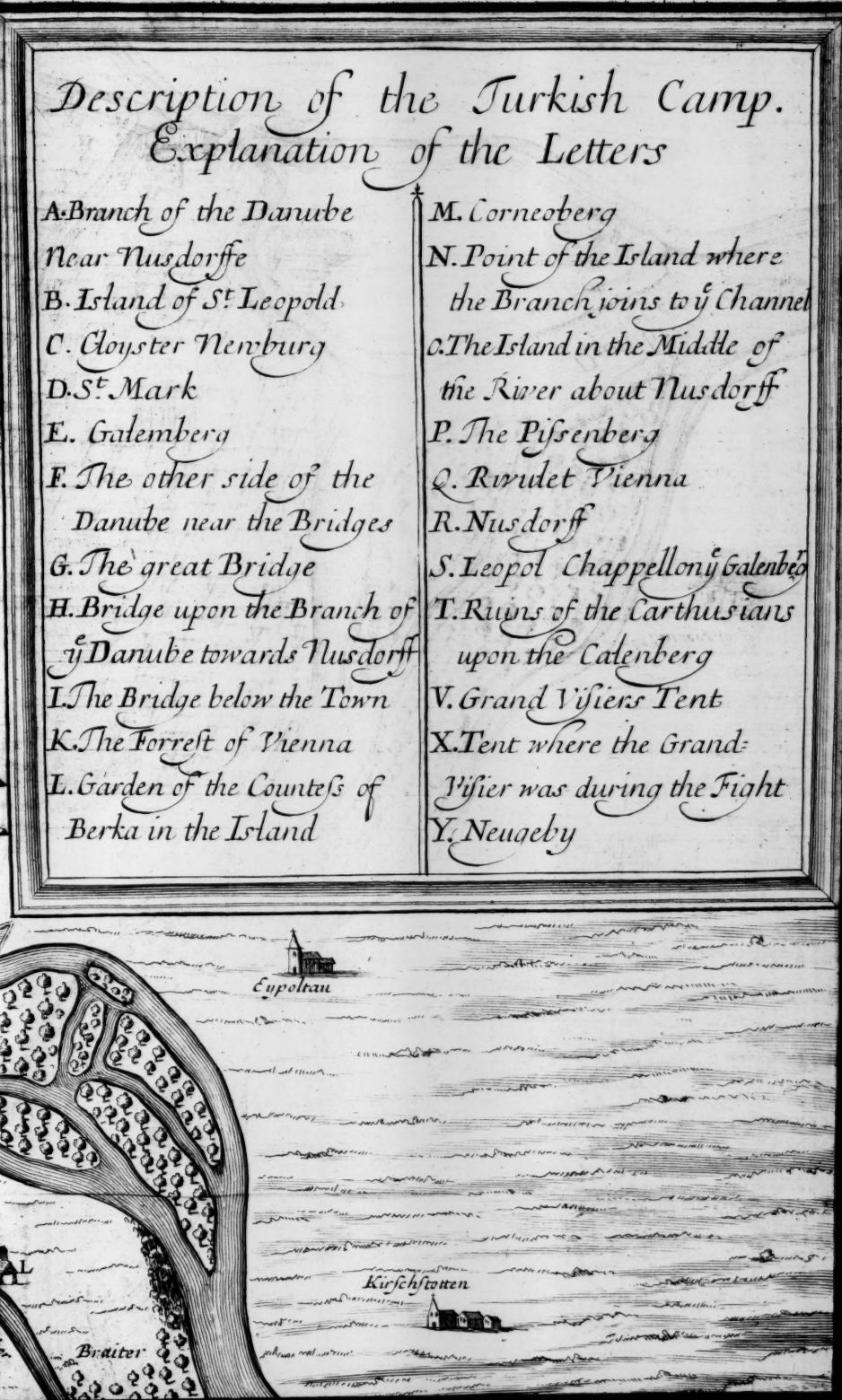
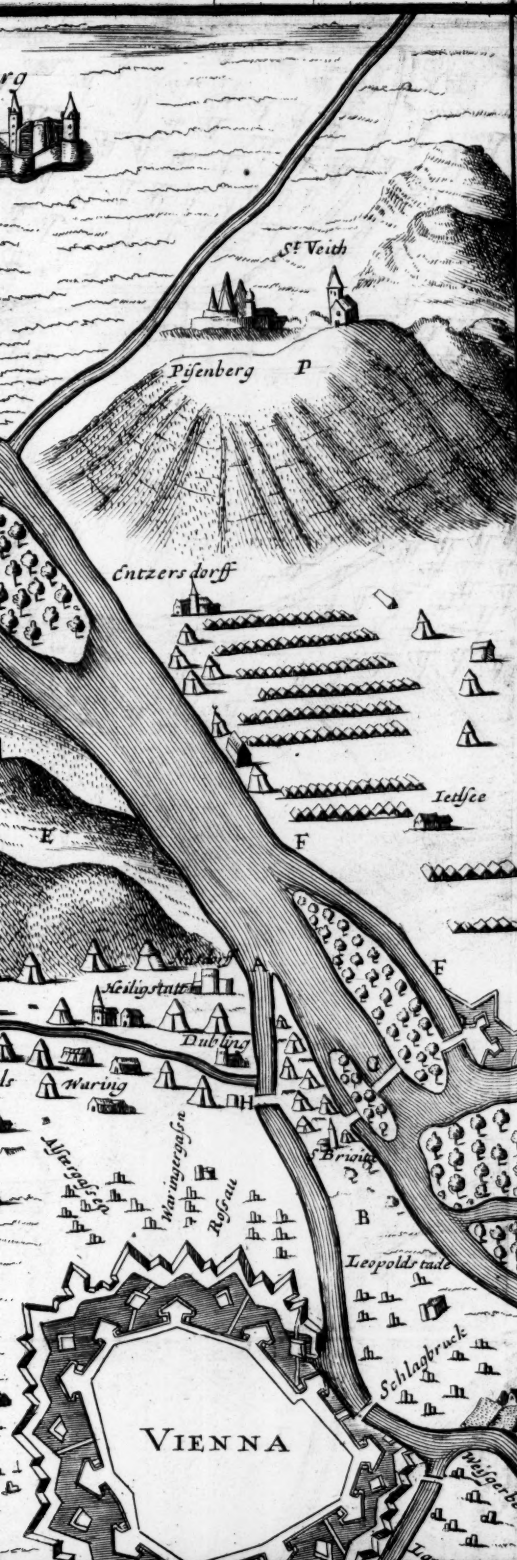
T. Ruins of the Carthusians
upon the Calenberg

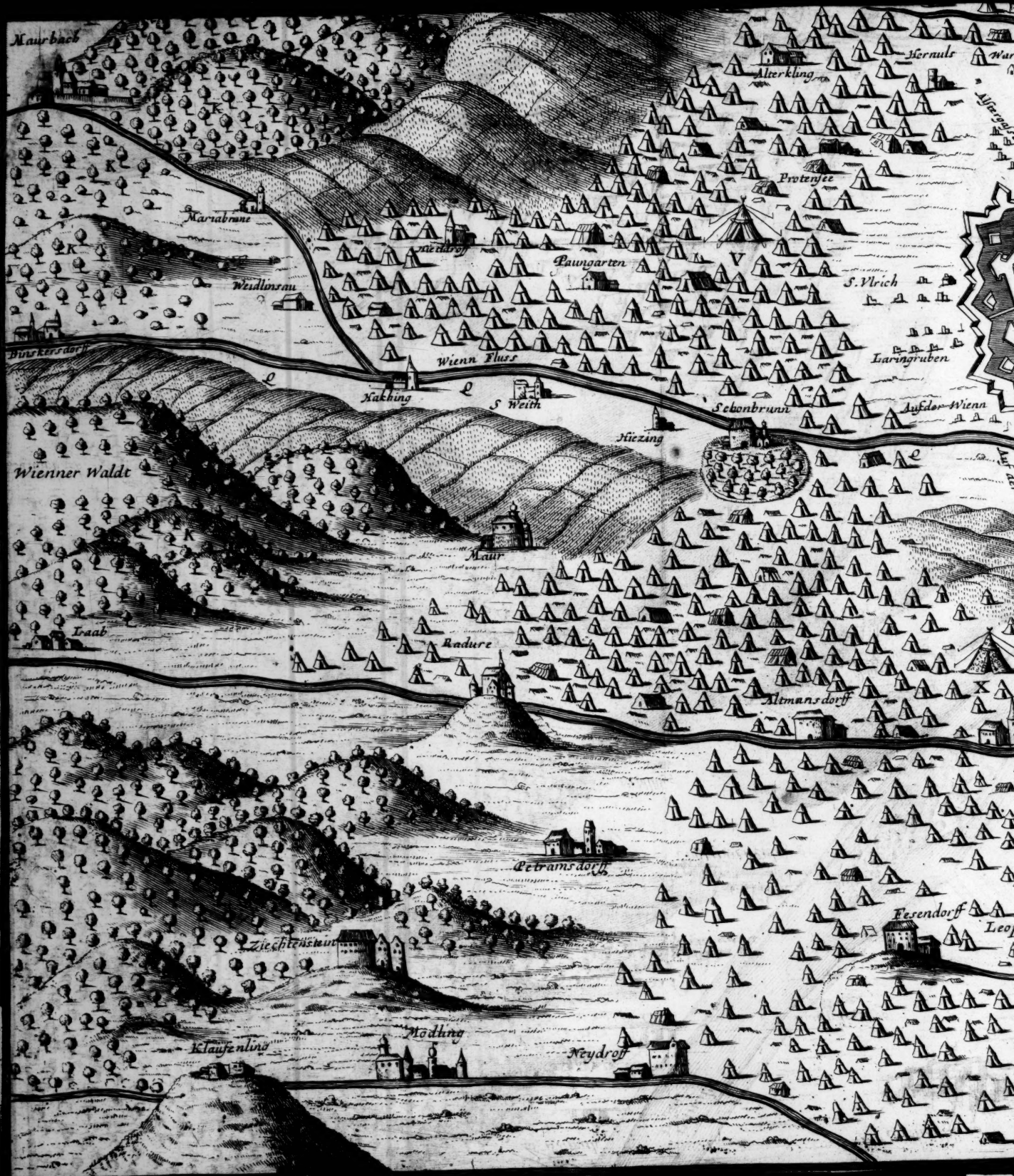
V. Grand Vissiers Tent

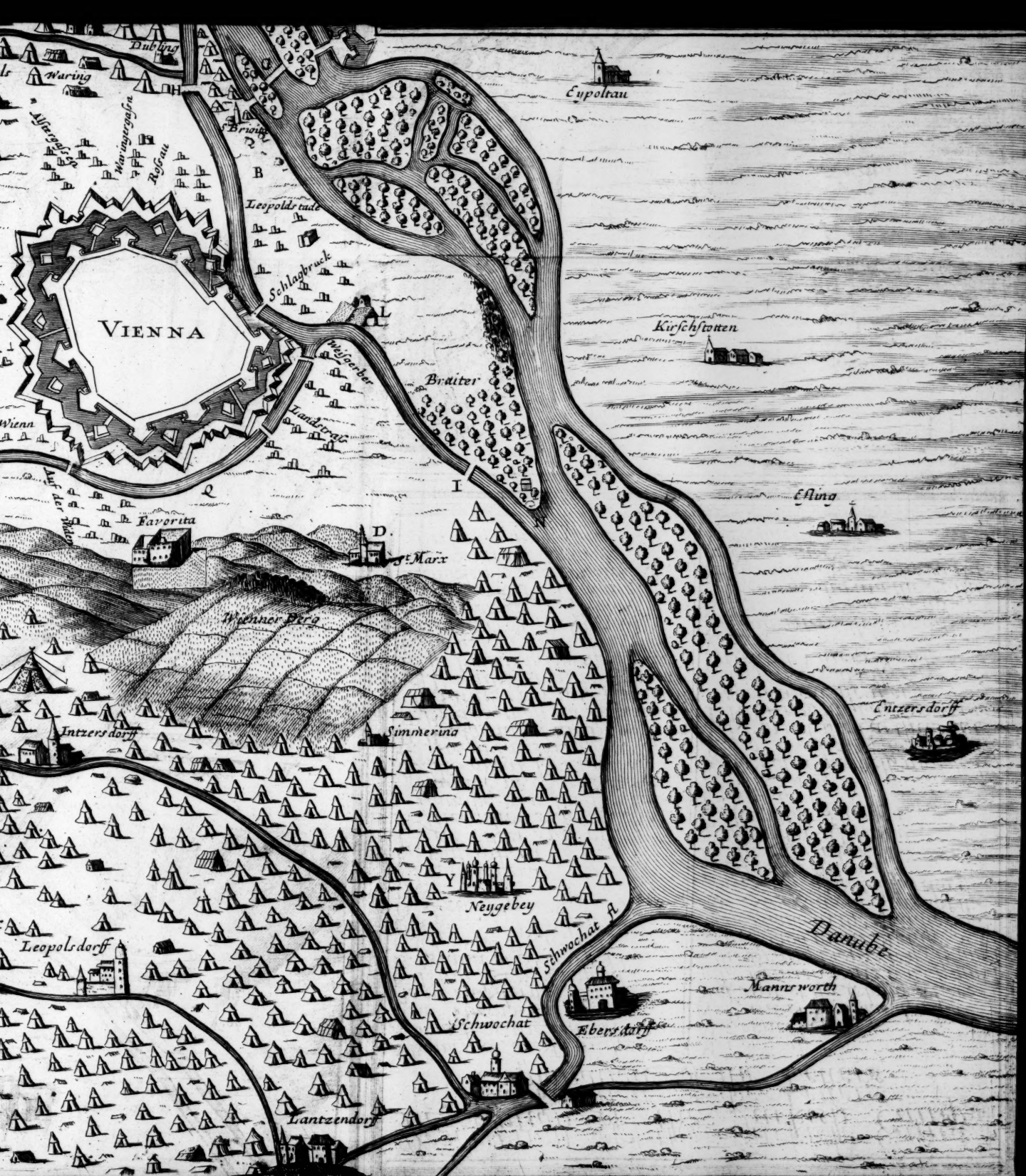
X. Tent where the Grand

Vissier was during the Fight

Y. Neugeby







EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 7 C ourt Bastion. | 41 Water Ravelin. |
| 17 Courtain between the Court and
Lebel Bastions. | 15 Two Bastions and the Courtain
between called the Works of
Genzaga. |
| 38 Courtain before the Augustin
Convent. | 34 Biber Bastion. |
| 8 Lebel Bastion. | 42 Jews Sconce. |
| 9 The Ravelin between the Court
and Lebel Bastions. | 43 Biber Ravelin. |
| 30 Spanish Bastion. | 35 Holler Stauden Bastion. |
| 14 Cavalier upon the Lebel Bastion. | 44 Dominican Bastion. |
| 27 Melcher Ravelin. | 45 Stuben Ravelin. |
| 32 Melcher Bastion. | 36 Braun Bastion. |
| 39 Scotch Ravelin. | 46 The Dachlock Ravelin. |
| 3 Elend Bastion. | 18 Bastion of the Water-Works. |
| 40 Ravelin of the New-gate. | 29 Carinthian Ravelin. |
| 33 New Bastion. | 25 Carinthian Bastion. |
| | 37 Bridging Bastion. |
| | 47 Ravelin before the Augustines. |
| | (a) O. Arsenal. |

Explanation of the Figures.

0. Arsenal.	62	
4 Court Gate.	63	
48 Scotch Gate.	64	
40 New Gate.	65	
50 Upper Red Gate.	66	Suburbs.
51 Fish Gate.	67	
52 Lower Red Gate.	68	
53 Gate of Hungary.	69	
54 Gate of Carinthia.	70	
13 Bottom of the Ditch.	71	
26 Caponiers in the Bottom of the Ditch.	11	Kaltschmid Garden.
	12	Reickwitz Garden.
55 Galleries of the Besieged towards (27) the Welchei Ravelin and (9) the attack'd Ravelin.	5	Red Court Garden.
	6	The Approaches of the Turks.
56 Caponiers of the besieged towards (33) the New Bastion. (41) The Water Ravelin, and (42) the Country Guard.	20	Beginning of the Great Trenches in the Approaches.
	21	Lines closing the Approaches.
2 Counterscarp.	In the Middle Approach to the Ravelin. (9)	
58 St. Stephens.	20	} Great Trench carried on by the
19 Scotch Abby.	72	
59 The Dominicans.	20	} Grand Visier.
10 Emperor's Palace.	73	
22 Canal which leads to the Arsenal.	20	} Great Trench carryed on by the
1 Bridge between the Town and the Island burnt by the Besieged.	74	
60 Way to Leopoldstadt.	20	} Aga of the Janisaries.
61 The Way to the Forrest.	75	
	20	} Great Trench carryed on by
	75	
		Ishmael Kyheia Beg.

Explanation of the Figures.

In the Approach to the Court Bastion.

- 202 Great Trench carryed on by
763 Kara Mahomet, Bassa of
Mesopotamia, who being
wounded, was succeeded by
Hassan Bassa of Damascus.
202 Great Trench carryed on by
773 Ismael Czagarly Bassy and
Kyhaiad Beg.

In the Approach to the Lebel Bastion (8.)

- 202 The Great Trench carryed on
783 by Mahomet Bassa of Te-
misware, who dying the 3d.
of September, was succeeded
by Hushaim Bassa.
202 The Great Trench carryed on by
793 Solyman Samsony Bassy.
80 Quarters of the Grand Visier

in the Garden of Treunson;
near the Capuchins Church;
through which by the Breach in
81 the Wall he entred (82)
the Great Trench, which divi-
ding it self at (5) the Red Court
House, was brought to (8)
the Lebel Bastion and (9) the
Ravelin.

- 21 Other Stations of the Grand
Visier and other Bassa's in the
Approaches.
28 Batteries of the Turks.
83 Battery on (9) the Ravelin pos-
sessed by the Turks.
31 Nine Mines made by the Turks
under (17) the Court Bastion.
84 Ditch made by the Turks, by
which they turned the Water of
St. Ulric from their Tren-
ches.
23 Lines made by the Turks on the
other side of the Danube.

A
RELATION
OR
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OF THE
SIEGE
OF
VIENNA.



ON the Sixth of May 1683. His Imperial Ma-
 jeſty *Leopoldus Auguſtus* gave the Command
 of his Army to His Couſin *Charles* Duke of
Lorrain at a General Rendezvous and Muſter
 held near *Preſbourg*, in the Plains of *Kitzen*;
 where the Emperor and Empreſs were En-
 tertained at Dinner by the Duke of *Lorrain* in his Tent;
 The Elector of *Bavaria*, *Lewis William* Marqueſs of *Baden*,
 The Duke of *Saxen Lawenburg*, together with the Duke of

B

Lorrain

May 6th.
1683.

Lorrain sitting at Table with their Imperial Majesties; a Privilege allowed to such only of the Empire as are Sovereign Princes, and that in the Country, and no where else.

After which, the Emperor with the rest of the Court returned to *Vienna*, and One Month's Pay having been advanced to the Army, The Duke of *Lorrain* marched towards *Raab*, and from thence to *Gran*; where having view'd the Place, he judg'd the Siege of it very unadvisable at that time, for Reasons wherewith the Emperor remained satisfied; but withal gave the Duke Order, That since the Siege of *Gran* was not fit to be undertaken, he should at least attempt something that might give Reputation to the Army which had been brought so early into the Field.

The Duke of *Lorrain* having received these Commands, resolv'd upon the Siege of *Newheusel*, with the Approbation of the other Generals, and particular Assistance of *Roger Ernest Count Staremburg* Master General of the Ordnance, who thereupon venturing very far to view the Situation of the Town was in great danger of a Shot from the Turks, who play'd very warmly upon the Imperialists. However the Attack was carried on by him with so much Vigour and Success, that the Imperialists made themselves Masters of part of the Suburbs, and of a Building that had formerly been made use of for a Church, into which Count *Staremburg* having ordered Fifty Men with a Lieutenant, and Count of *Herberstein* Major of the Regiment of *Scherffenberg* bringing with him by mistake 150, fill'd the Church so full that they could not turn themselves in it, much less use their Arms, so that they were forced to break down the Benches and Seats to make room for themselves, which occasioning

a great Noise and Confusion, It hapned that some of the Imperialists that came to strengthen the Party, hearing the Noise and Disorder in the Church, and believing the Enemy to be there, made several Discharges upon their own Men; by one of which Capt. *Silberberg* was killed, as were several others by the Shot of the Turks. In which Action Capt. *Craws* of the Regiment of *Staremburg*, who served as Adjutant to the General; and Count *Taxis* were also killed, and Count *Kobb* Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Beck* wounded, whereof he soon after died at *Presbourg*. The Duke of *Lorrain* having given the Emperor an Account of his Proceedings, informed him withal of the Intelligence he had received that the Grand Visier was coming to *Buda* with a very numerous Army, for which Reason he had resolved to leave the Place, where he had not yet opened the Trenches, and to Post the Army so as not only to continue in a State of Defence; but to be able upon Occasion to cover the Emperor's Territories: Whereupon His Highness marched back towards *Comorra*, of which the Count of *Hoffkirchen* was Governor; and finding the Garrison very weak, He strengthened it with a Regiment of Foot under the Command of the Lieutenant Colonel Count *Georger*, in the absence of the Colonel Baron *Diepenthall*, who had been sent sometime before upon Business into *Silesia*: After which the Duke receiving fresh Intelligence of the Approach of the Turks, made hast towards *Raab* through the Isle of *Schutt*, leaving the *Danube* on the left Hand; where having passed with the Army over a Bridge, he Encamped at two German Miles distance from the Town *Raab* between two Rivers called the *Raab* and the *Rabnitz*, from whence he gave all possible Assistance towards the finishing of the Fortifica-

tions of that Town, which were vigorously carrying on by Count *Staremburg*.

Some days after, a very great and confused Number of Turks, amounting to above 100000 of all sorts, came and Encamped within our sight in the way that leads from *Stoel-Weiffenburg* to *Raab*, keeping themselves on the other side of the River of that Name; near the Banks of which they began to Skirmish with us and to Play their great Guns, as we did ours upon them, both sides endeavouring to discover a Ford by which they might Engage one another.

In the mean time it so hapned, that while both Parties were observing each other, a Body of *Tartars* (whereof, as some Prisoners informed us, there were 30000 under the Command of their own Cham in the *Turkish Army*) tracing the River up higher towards its Head, with the help of some *Hungarians* that served as Guides, they went as far as *Kirment* and *St. Godard*, where 19 years ago a great and memorable Battail was gained by Us. At which Place the *Tartars* finding the Bridges not broken down (by the fault as 'tis said of Count *Budiani*) they immediately passed over them, as they did afterwards without much difficulty the *Rabnitz* or *Little Raab*, and leaving the Towns of *Stein* and *Guntz* on the right hand, and *Edenburg* on the left, they immediately spread themselves round about the *Newsidler Lake*, destroying with Fire and Sword all the Villages, Castles, and Towns they found without Walls, and driving before them into Captivity many Thousands of Christians, as far as the River of *Leitha*, which divides *Hungary* from *Austria*; where a stop was put to them by a fortified Town called *Bruck*, and by the Castle of *Harrach*: All the Villages on the other

other side of the *Leitba*, and the Towns over against the Castle of *Harrach*, being wholly consumed by Fire.

It is terrible to think what Consternation this suddain and unforeseen Accident occasioned in the Inhabitants, and what a dread it brought upon their Neighbours. And as some thought it not a little strange to see the *Tartars* make so bold an Attempt while our Army lay between them and the *Turks*: So was it very much feared by others lest our Army lying between them, might have been attack't on both sides, to our great disadvantage.

The Duke of *Lorrain* having hereupon received Intelligence that the Enemy was advanced as far as *Austria*, and apprehending the danger he was in of being invironed by such mighty Numbers, while he had with him no more than 24000 fighting Men, having disposed of the rest to strengthen the Garrisons of *Raab* and *Comorra*; he resolved with the Advice of his Officers, to make as safe a Retreat as he could, and lest the slow march of the Foot with the Artillery might retard the Horse, His Highness found it adviseable to separate them, and to carry over both the Foot and Artillery into the Island of *Schutt*, through which they might safely march to *Vienna*; as they did by *Presburg*, and *Tebe* on the other side of the *Danube* after having passed the River *Moraw*; and the Plains of *Markfeldt*. And because upon the Retreat of our Army it was not improbable the *Turks* might Besiege *Raab*, *Comorra* or *Leopoldstadt*, the last of which is a Town lately built upon the River *Waag*; The Duke provided them with a sufficient Number of Men and other Necessaries for their Defence, having put into *Leopoldstadt* which was Commanded by the Baron of *Kilmansek* four Pieces of Demi-Canon, with a considerable quantity of Ammunition: The Place
being

being afterwards strengthened by some Companies of Foot and one of Dragoons, brought by General *Schultz* out of the Country of *Nitria*, where he had been observing the Motions of *Teckely*.

As to *Raab* which was Commanded with the Countries thereabouts by Prince *Herman* of *Baden*, President of the Imperial Council of War, there being in Garrison no more than Five Companies, making with their Officers about 600 Men, under the Command of *Daniel Miller* an ancient and well-experienced Soldier; the Duke of *Lorrain* strengthened the Garrison with the Forces hereafter mentioned, *Viz.*

Men.

The Regiment of the Marquess *De Grana* Com-
manded by his Lieutenant Colonel *Samoratski*, con-
sisting of _____ } 1800

The Regiment of *William* Marquess of *Baden*,
Commanded by his Lieutenant Colonel Count *Tilly*, } 2000
consisting of _____

The Regiment of *Strafoldo*, consisting of about ----- 1100

Seven Companies of the Regiment of Baron *Wallis*, } 1300
consisting of _____

So that with the old Garrison, making _____ 600

There was left in all at *Raab* for the Defence of
the Place _____ } 6800

Things being thus settled, the Duke of *Lorrain* continued his Retreat, and having passed the Bridge that had been laid over the *Rabnitz*, arrived with his Cavalry at *Altenburg*; where His Highness having made a Halt, by reason of a Pass they were to go through, he permitted his Soldiers to Plunder the Town, left the Cattle that was there and
other

other Provisions might fall into the hands of the *Turks*; which the Inhabitants took extreamly to heart, until upon the Enemies passing that way, they saw all things were destroyed by them as had been foreseen.

Thus the Army came safe into the Plains of *Kitzen*, where the general Rendezvous had been held about two Months before.

The Grand Visier *Mustafa Bassa* looking upon this Retreat of our Army as proceeding from Fear, advised with his Bassas what was most proper for them to undertake; whether they should pursue the Christians, or Besiege *Raab*. At length the Pursuit was agreed on, the rather because our Army by their Retreat would be looked upon as put to Flight; whereupon the Grand Visier raising His Camp, followed the Christians the same way they had taken before.

The Duke of *Lorrain* having notice of their March, and finding himself unable to withstand so Numerous an Army in the Plains of *Kitzen*, continued his march towards *Vienna*, having sent before him Count *Caprara* General of the Horse, to inform the Emperor of his Proceedings, and of all that had hapned.

The Duke having passed *Wolfsdale* and *Haimbourg*, Encamped on the Sixth of July at *Dutch-Altenburg*, from whence the Army marching very early the next day, and the Baggage being ordered for its Security to keep before; It so hapned that a Body of *Tartars* mixt with *Turks* and with *Hungarians* that served as Guides, all making about 3000 Men, having Swum over the River *Leitha*, Sallied out of a little Wood on the left hand between *Petronella* and *Elend*, and with a horrid Cry fell upon some part of our left Wing, which

July 6th.

which followed the Baggage at the Head of the Army; who being surpris'd with this suddain Irruption, and with the strange Cryes of these Barbarous People, and not being able to distinguish their own Men from the Enemy by reason of the Dust that was rais'd, were forced to Retreat in disorder, which put the Ranks behind them into Confusion, and gave the Enemy opportunity of falling hastily, as their Custom is, upon the Baggage, and the Attendants of the Army, who were put to the Sword, and the Baggage and Waggon's Plundered; The Plate of the Duke of Saxe-Lawenberg, the Prince de Croy, and of Count Caprana being all lost.

This Accident caused a great Disturbance in our Army, it being supposed that the *Turks* whom we had outmarch'd, had found a nearer way on the left hand, and having so got before us, had made this Attempt; so that as the Danger appeared at that time to be such, that the Assistance of the whole Army might be wanting, His Highness Commanded the other Regiments to advance against the Enemy.

While that was doing, It hap'n'd that *Lewis* of Savoy Colonel of the Dragoons, a Prince of about 24 years of Age, rallying some of his Men that had been disperſed, and pressing with great Vigour upon the Enemy, behaved himself with extraordinary Valour, but being very far engaged and slenderly attended, he had the Misfortune to fall on the Ground with his Horse, and a *Tartar* having with his Scimiter cut off the Horses Neck, the Body yet full of Life turned violently upon the Rider, which so much bruised the Prince's Breast by a knot that was in the furniture of the Saddle, that being taken up, he vomited a great deal of Blood and Corruption, and died of this Hurt at *Vienna* on the 13th of *July*. Nor had the young Duke
of

of *Arfchott* better Fortune, whil'ft he was too eagerly Pur-
 suing the Enemy, being cut in pieces with a Scimiter after
 he had received several Musquet shots. In this Action
William Marquels of *Baden*, one of the Lieutenant Generals,
 gave a signal Proof of his Valour, having rallied and
 brought into Fight some Troops that he found in disorder
 and stragling at a distance. In the mean while, the *Tar-*
tars having by this sudden and confused Irruption which
 hardly lasted an Hour, made a considerable Booty, no
 sooner perceived our Men to rally and make head against
 them, but they betook themselves to as sudden a Flight, lea-
 ving some Hundreds of their Men behind them, we having
 lost about 50 of ours.

However the Duke of *Lorrain* did not think fit to Pursue
 them, lest a fresh or stronger Body of their Army com-
 ing up, might have sal'n upon our Men, and so engaged
 them by Skirmishes to a pitch't Battle at so great a disad-
 vantage: besides the Consideration That the Emperor
 was not yet in safety; So that it was esteemed most advi-
 sable to proceed to *Vischmund*, where the Army arrived on
 the 7th of July.

July.

July 7th.
1683.

His Imperial Majesty upon receiving the Intelligence
 brought by Count *Caprara*, called His Council, and being
 advised by them to retire from *Vienna*, it fell under debate
 which might be the safest way for the Emperor's Retreat.
 Some were of Opinion, that the surest Passage would be
 over the Hills (a) on the South-side of the *Danube*, as be-
 ing the most easie and plain way to *Lintz*: Others thought
 the way on the North-side the *Danube* most adviseable, in-
 asmuch as the *Turks* being, as Count *Caprara* informed
 us, in Pursuit of our Army on the same side that

C

Vienna

July. *Vienna* lies ; And that part of our Army being already come with the Baggage as far as the Walls of the City, it was most probable, that the main Body of the Enemy would advance on the same side of the *Danube* ; so that according to all Humane Probability it would be better for the Emperor to pass the Bridges , since otherwise some Spies that were in the Town giving Intelligence to the *Turks*, they would send several Thousands of light Horse in Pursuit of the Emperor, who with His Court not being able to get so far in Four days as the *Turks* in One, would infallibly by that means fall into their hands.

The last Opinion taking place, all things were prepared accordingly for the Emperor's Retreat. The News of which being spread abroad, and the Waggon and Baggage of our Army coming under the Walls of the Town in an ungoverned and disorderly manner, created a Belief that our Affairs were in a much worse Condition than really they were, which filled the City and the Suburbs with so great a Terror, that upon the Emperor's going away, no man was willing to stay behind ; All the Horses, Waggon and Carts that could be found were immediately hired, and the Waggon and Carriages filled with Ladies of the greatest Quality and their Children, who deserting their Houses and rich Furniture, and leaving all their Provisions behind them, took away only of what was most valuable that which would lye in the least room. Nothing but Cryes and Lamentations were heard in every place, as if the *Turks* were already Masters of *Vienna*, which lasted all that Afternoon.

July 7th.

On the 7th of *July* about Eight of the Clock in the Evening, Their Imperial Majesties left the City with the young

young Princes and the whole Court, and having passed the *Danube* over the Bridges, lay that Night at *Corneobourg* (M) a little Town, at two or three *German Miles* distance from *Vienna*. Order was immediately given for sending 200 Men under the Command of Captain *Tadye Debassy* an Irishman of good Esteem and Courage, who were to guard the Emperor that Night, and to return the next day from thence, as they did upon the departure of the Court.

July.

So great was the Confusion and Multitude of Waggon, Carts and other Carriages, and of those that were making their Escape on Horseback and on Foot, that one would have thought *Vienna* must have been immediately empty, every one striving to be gone first with so much impatience and hast, that it is believed at least Threescore thousand Souls left the Town that Night, notwithstanding which, the Number of those that remained during the Siege was no less than Threescore thousand Men able to bear Arms, besides the Women and Children and Garrison of the Place.

It is also very much to be feared, that those who for some days following made their Escape out of the Town, had the Misfortune to fall into the hands of the *Tartars*, as it was afterwards reported. Many Waggon and Carts were so filled that the Wheels breaking as soon as they were out of the Town, the poor People were left in the greatest uncertainty whither to betake themselves.

His Imperial Majesty was nevertheless so careful of the City, that before his departure he constituted two Councils, the one Civil, the other Military; the first of which was composed of the Persons following,

Caspar Zdenk Count *Capliers* Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, Councillor of State, Lieutenant of the Ordnance,

July.

Commissary General, and Vice-President of the Council of War to the Emperor.

Francis Maximillian Count of Molart Gentleman of the Bed Chamber, Councillor of State, Marshal of *Austria*.

Roger Ernest Count Staremborg, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, Councillor in the Council of War, Master General of the Ordnance, and Chief Governor of *Vienna*.

John Oswald Hartman Chancellor of *Austria*,

To whom the Emperor thought fit to add a Councillor of His Chamber *Charles Theophilus Aichpubl*, but he being retired with his Family, *Charles Belchamp* was appointed to supply his Place by Count *Cappliers*, whom the Emperor had made President and Director of the Council.

While these things were in Agitation, we perceived the Village called *Vischamund* (where the Duke of *Lorraine* had lodged with his Army on the Seventh of *July*) all on Fire, and soon after another little place called *Schwechet* in the same Condition, the Flames appearing very plain at *Vienna*, which filled the People in the City with such Terror, that as many as remained behind upon the Emperor's going away, looked upon themselves as quite lost: But the Consternation was soon after less'ned by the News that was brought us that both places had been set on Fire, not by the Enemy, but by the Carelessness or Roguery of some of the Rabble, and Sutlers Boys that followed the Army; And at length our Fears were altogether laid aside, when the next day being the Eighth of *July*, the Duke of *Lorraine* with Trumpets sounding and Drums beating came in great Order with his whole Cavalry by the Walls of the Town, and passed the Bridge (*A*) that lies over that branch of the *Danube* which about half a Mile above *Vienna* divides it self from the main Channel at *Nuysdorf* (*R*) and washes

July 8th.

washes the North-side of the Town, and entring into the great Channel about half a Mile lower, makes an Island (N) of about two *German* Miles compass called *St. Leopold*, in where there is another City not much less than *Vienna*, which of late years upon the Expulsion of the *Jews*, has been inhabited by the Christians, wherein there were three Churches and two Monasteries, with several great and well-built Palaces, and a large and stately Garden of the Emperor's; in which Island the Duke of *Lorrain* placed himself with his Cavalry: And no sooner was he lodg'd there, but the very next day a general Conflagration was seen both far and near; all being in Flames especially towards the Frontiers of *Hungary*, where all the Cities, Towns, Villages and Castles, and even all the Fruits and Product of the Earth were consumed with Fire, which continued for a long time both Day and Night; Nor did the Province of *Austria* it self fare better, all Places as far as *Newstadt* being made desolate. The Towns in that part of *Hungary* that escaped this Ruin, were only *Isenstadt*, *Edenburgh* and *Guntz*; as being excused perhaps for owning *Teckely*, or declaring themselves inclin'd to his Party.

Newstadt had also the same good Fortune, a City in *Austria* about 8 Miles distant from *Vienna*; surrounded with the River *Leitha*, and with a good Fortification where the Emperor us'd to keep his Court in Summer at a Palace he has there, the Inhabitants of the City having upon the first coming of the *Tartars* defended themselves until the Arrival of a Regiment of Dragoons under the Command of the Count *de Castell*, whereby the Place was preserved.

July.

All

July.

All these Barbarities and Devastations were committed by the *Tartars*, who are the Forerunners of the *Turks*, their Custom being to make Inrodes in all Places, using no other Arms than their Scimiters, destroying and laying wast with Fire and Sword all that cannot resist them : By which means, and by the Terror they always carry with them, they either drive away the Inhabitants of the Countries where they range, or carry into Captivity such as they spare from slaughter, whom they afterwards sell to the *Turks* ; And thus rendring all Places where they come intirely desolate, They make an easie and safe Passage for those that follow them.

And altho it may not seem agreeable to the ordinary Rules of War to ruin all the Buildings and Territories round about the Place that is to be attack't, whereby the Besiegers are deprived of all sorts of Provisions for Men and Horse, which otherwise they might have in great Abundance, these Inhuman *Tartars* nevertheless as they came nearer *Vienna*, so did they continue to exercise their unmerciful Rage on every Town and on every Habitation where they passed, sparing neither Cottage, nor Palace, nor Garden, nor Field, reducing into Ashes whatsoever they found on this side the *Leitha* towards the *Danube*, where the Town of *Haimburg* stood ; and from the *Calemberg* (E) as far as *Cloisterneuburg* (e) situate at two Miles distance from *Vienna*, on the South-side of the *Danube*, which was preserved from their Cruelty.

Nor did their Barbarous fury stop there, for after having rayaged all that part of *Austria* before-mentioned, and either forcing into the Woods such as could not escape

escape to *Vienna*, or cutting them in pieces with Scimiters, or that which is worse, carrying them into Captivity, they continued their Devastations beyond the Hills and the Forrest (K) of *Vienna* to the lower part of *Austria*, where they destroyed with Flame and Sword all the Towns and Villages, Castles and Houses that stood in their way as far as the River *Ips*: Nor could the Poor Inhabitants where they came find any shelter in the deepest of the Woods, or in the Caves of wild Beasts, or in the bottom of the Valleys, the *Tartars* pursuing them in all those Places, and in their most hidden Retreats with Hounds kept by them for that purpose; which Devastations and Barbarities were continued Seven days in sight of *Vienna*, during which time we had the good fortune to be supplied with a very great quantity of Powder and Bullet, which was brought down the stream of the *Danube*, and came very seasonably for our Relief.

Now we began every day to spy some Men upon the Hill of the Hospital of St. Mark (B) as it were keeping Centinel in places from whence by the Descent of the Vineyards they might view the Town, where in the mean while no time was lost nor labour spared by all sorts of Men and Sexes young and old, both Layety and Clergy, as well in digging and removing the Earth, as plaining the Ditches, and making them deeper, that the Enemy might find the Passage more difficult, and in placing of Palisadoes upon the Counterscarp, (2) which might be a defence to our Men against the Insult of the Enemy, as it afterwards proved of very great use and security to the Town, the *Turks* never having been able in any Attack to pass by those Palisadoes, but being al-

ways

July.

July. ways forced to labour Day and Night in digging and throwing up the Earth over them, thereby to cover themselves in their Approaches against the Town, wherein they spent one whole Month before they could make their way to the Counterscarp. And for the safety of such as were employed in the Works the Duke of *Lorraine* appointed several Parties of Horse that kept Guard between the several Gates without the Town.

July 13th. On the 13th of *July* about Eight in the Morning, several Bodies of Horse were seen keeping close together upon the Point of the Hill of *St. Mark*, (1) who afterwards making their way by the descent of the Vineyards, rid up and down at some distance from the Town, and coming by degrees nearer and nearer were received by our Canon, whereof we had then but very few in Battery, which nevertheless had good Effect upon the Enemy as they kept very thick together, making them retire to the Hills and content themselves to view the Avenues and Passages of the Town at a greater distance from the *Wienerberg* (1) and *Calemberg* (E) and the Banks of the *Danube* (H) where they spread themselves: After which returning about Noon to the furthest part of the Hills beyond the Church of *St. Mark*, they at length disappeared.

Count *Staremburg* who had some days before left the Foot and Artillery that were Marching but very slowly towards *Vienna*, took this Appearance of the Enemy for an infallible Sign that they were the Forlorn of the Army sent before to make way for the main Body in order to a Siege; And that he might therefore be the better prepar'd for them, He commanded the Suburbs to be set
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on Fire, which was accordingly done that Afternoon to the great regret of the Inhabitants, and of those that were in the Town, considering the Stately Buildings, Palaces and Gardens that were destroyed.

July.

The same Destiny was intended for *Leopoldstadt*, (B) notice having been already given to the Inhabitants, and to those that were in the Monasteries that they should withdraw themselves with their Goods into *Vienna*, but by reason of a great quantity of Warlike Provisions sent thither upon that occasion that were lodged in Magazines, and could not be immediately removed from thence, the Town was respited for some time, but was soon after Burnt by the Enemy, the Provisions aforementioned having been first conveyed into *Vienna* by us.

Nothing else of moment hapned this day, more than that some of our Horse that were appointed to keep Guard in several places without the Suburbs, had some Skirmishes with the *Turks* that were stragling that way, where our Men hapned to find two Letters dropt by the Enemy, wherein they Summoned us to Surrender the Town, which they brought to Count *Staremburg*, who did not think fit to answer them.

At the same time Lieutenant General Count *Schultz* arrived at the Camp of the Duke of *Lorrain* from the further side of the *Danube*, (F) bringing with him about Seven Thousand fighting Men, and amongst them Four Thousand *Polanders*, who having been raised at the Charge of the Emperor, and taking their way out of *Poland* through *Silesia*, under the Command of Prince *Lubomirski*, had very opportunely joined Count *Schultz*, who as we have before-mentioned had been observing

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July.

the Motions of Count *Teckely* upon the *Waag* : But that which gave us the greatest Satisfaction was the approach of our Foot, which with the Artillery had taken their March through the Island of *Schutt* , whereof we were informed by *Frederick Sigismund Count Scherffenberg*, who marching some hours before them into the Town with the Regiment under his Command , assured us that the rest of the Infantry was very near at hand, which could not but be very welcom News to us, inasmuch as until that time we had no other defence than the usual Garrison of about Twelve hundred Men, and half the Regiment of *Keiserstein* lately come from *Prague*, making about a Thousand more, Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel *Skenk*, a Person of great Conduct and Courage, which he made appear during the Siege.

Nor were we deceived in our Expectation, the Foot arriving that day and the next following, as did also several Bodies of the Enemy, with this difference, that the *Turks* Encamped themselves between the Town and the South-side of the *Danube*, and that our Foot marching on the other side of the River without Resistance, and passing over the Bridges (E) and through the Island of *St. Leopold* (B) entred into *Vienna* about Midnight, to the unspeakable Joy and Comfort of the Inhabitants ; After which they were pursuant to the Orders of Count *Staremborg* distributed by Count *Serini*, one of the Major Generals round about the Counterscarp (2) of the Town, where they were Posted according to the Division following.

The

Men.

July.

The Regiment of the General Count *Staremsberg*, under the Command of his Lieutenant Colonel *George Maurice Baron Kotlinski*, a Gentleman of *Silesia*.----- } 2000

Half the Regiment of *Keyserstein*, under the Lieutenant Colonel *Wolfgang Henry Schenck*.----- } 1000

The Regiment of Count *Mansfeild* at present Ambassador from the Emperor in *Spain*, under his Lieutenant Colonel *Alexander Count Lesly* Brother to the Lieutenant General of the Artillery.----- } 2000

The Regiment of Count *Charles Lewis Souches*, Son of the General *Souches* dead sometime past--- } 2000

The Regiment of Count *Scherffenberg*----- 2000

The Regiment of Baron *Beck*----- 2000

Seven Companies of the Regiment of *Lewis Antony* Prince of *Newburg*, under the Command of his Lieutenant Colonel Baron *Arizaga*----- } 1200

Half of the Regiment of *Heister*, under their own Colonel Baron *Sibert Heister*----- } 1000

Part of the Regiment of Prince *Ferdinand Charles of Wirtemberg*, Commanded by the Prince himself----- } 1000

The other part of the Regiment of *Wirtemberg* being gone to attend the Emperor at *Lintz*, under the Command of the Major *Francis Ferdinand Kucklander*.

Three Companies of the Regiment of *Diemer*, with whom neither the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, nor Major was present, they being employed in *Silesia*, the Eldest Captain commanding in Chief----- } 600

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To

July.

To these were added a Troop of Horse of the } *Men.*
 Regiment of the Baron *Dupigne* } 600

Besides the ordinary Garrison of the Town di- }
 vided into Three Companies, each of 400 Men } 1200

So that the whole Number of Soldiers in Pay } 16600
 appointed for the Defence of *Vienna*, were----- }

It must here be observed, that this Computation is set down according to the Numbers of which the several Regiments ought to have consisted at the opening of the Campaign according to the particular Directions given by His Imperial Majesty to each Colonel, It being not to be imagined that there were so many Men in each Regiment at their coming into *Vienna*; So that reckoning those that had been Killed or Wounded, or were otherwise Sick, of whom there were very many. The Numbers before set down were so much diminished, that of Sixteen Thousand of which the Regiments did consist when they were compleat, there hardly came into *Vienna* Ten Thousand effective Men upon whom the Governor might depend.

The Chief Officers that commanded them during the Siege were as followeth,

1. Count *Staremborg* Captain General and Governor in Chief of *Vienna* and the Forces there.

2. Lieutenant *William John Anthony* Count of *Dawn*, Major General and Commander of the ordinary Garrison of *Vienna* under Count *Staremborg*.

3. *Ferdinand* Marquess *Obizzi* Chief Major of the Town, and Colonel of Foot.

4. Major

4. Major General *John Count Sereni*, whose Regiment lay at *Zatmar*, but having before obtained leave to come to *Vienna* for his Health, he continued in Function as Major General alternatively with Count *Dawn* during the Siege.

July.

The other Colonels and Chief Officers have been already named, who all of them entertained such Harmony and Agreement amongst themselves, that the Common Soldiers being led by their Example, strove with a commendable Emulation who should expose themselves foremost upon all Occasions to the Dangers and Hardships that offered, and even to Death it self.

On this Occasion it is necessary to observe the Method that was used for avoiding Confusion amongst the chief Officers; it being so ordered, that two of the Eldest Colonels were qualified with a Title between a Major General and a Colonel, and accordingly the Counts *De Souches* and *Scherffenberg* having the Title of Brigadiers, commanded by turns; so that as often as Major General Count *Dawn* entred into Function, he was attended by the Count *de Souches* in the Quality of Brigadier, and by the Baron *de Beck* as Eldest Colonel, with his Subordinate Officers, and as often as the other Major General Count *Serini* had the Watch, Count *Scherffenberg* the other Brigadier came upon Duty with another Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel; The Marquess of *Obizzi* having always the Charge of the ordinary Garrison.

About this time Lieutenant General *Charles Eugenius Duke de Croy* was ordered to *Raab*, where he was in the Absence of Prince *Herman* of *Baden*, to command the Forces the Duke of *Lorrain* had put into the Garrison, who finding no better way, ventured into an ordinary

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July.

nary Boat without defence, and making his way down the River *Danube*, close by the *Turks* that were on the Shore, conveyed himself into *Raab* by the Island of *Schutt*, after he had passed by *Presbourg* and *Comorra*.

All this while there remained in *Vienna* several Persons of great Quality, who although they were not in Employment, ventured their Lives in the Siege, *Maximilian* Count *Trotsmansdorff*, formerly a Colonel in the Low-Countries, *John Charles* Count of *Five-Churches* Captain Provincial of that Part of *Austria* where the greatest Ravage was made. *Godfrey* Count of *Salaburg* Lieutenant Colonel of a Regiment of *Croats*, who undertook to command a Party of Men that he had gotten together in order to make a Sally upon the Enemy; *Henry Frederick* Baron of *Kilmansegg*, who in the Absence of the Great Master of the Chases, commanded Fourscore Huntsmen, who being lodged for the Three first days of the Siege upon the Bastion of the Court, very much annoyed the Enemy in their Trenches by their Skill in Shooting, which was so great, that seldom any one Shot of theirs missed killing a Turk, Baron *Kilmansegg* himself, as I am able to testifie, seeing a Turk with a great Turban upon his Head (whom we afterwards understood to be a chief Engineer) walking stately in the Trenches, shot him with his Gun from one of the Bastions at above 300 paces distance, as he did another that came to carry off the dead Body. Count *Vignancourt* was another of the Volunteers that stayed in the Town, one that had heretofore done the Emperor great Service, and in the year 1657. had been Ambassador from the *French King* to the last Emperor and Princes of the Empire; *Mathew Colalto*

Colalto Count St. Michael continued also in the Town, formerly Colonel of the Emperor's Croats, who having at present no Employment, gave a constant Attendance on Count *Staremburg*; *Ernest Sigismund* of *Zetteritz*, a Gentleman of *Silesia* who was come to *Vienna* upon a Law Suit, continued there during the Siege, as did also another Gentleman *Cornelius Rumlingen*, a Man of great Knowledge and Experience in Military Affairs, who being well esteemed of by Count *Staremburg*, assisted him with his Councils; *Francis Sigismund Rostauscher* a Gentleman of *Moravia*, who had been formerly Adjutant General, likewise distinguished himself in this Service. At the same time the Citizens and other Inhabitants of the Town were not idle, who having formed themselves into several Regiments, and keeping Guard in certain Places under the Command of their own Colonels, were also divided into several Bodies, as follows.

July.

The Citizens consisting of Eight Companies, were commanded by *John Liebenberg* one of the Consuls as Colonel, and by his Lieutenant *Daniel Fockius*. The Names of their Captains and other Officers were as followeth.

Captains.

John Martin Trach, *John Ludovic Braun*, *Nicholas Kraus*, *Vitus Henry*, *John Francis Peickhard*, *Ernest Josua Pentz*, *Loth Som*, *John Ernest Zirck*.

Lieutenants.

John Caspar Prams, *Michael Schmickel*, *Sebald Stemler*, *John George Metzger*, *Michael Berggaver*, *Matthias Alxinger*, *John John Christopher Kiehn*, *Daniel Plackner*.

Ensigns.

July.

(24)

Ensigns.

Paul Schmuderer, Augustine Schmidbauer, Joachim Klebet, John Melchior Zorn, John Peter Rauch, Martin Ferner, John Paul Mauser, Herman Dubell.

The several Companies consisted of

1.	_____	260	} Men.
2.	_____	456	
3.	_____	300	
4.	_____	266	
5.	_____	290	
6.	_____	334	
7.	_____	226	
8.	_____	250	
		<u>2382</u>	

Next to the Citizens the Freemen made up a Company of 335 Men : Their Captain was *Ambrose Franc* ; their Lieutenant *Peter Swabel*, and Ensign *Lucas Hartele*. The Bakers also made up a Company, and although they were employed both Day and Night in making of Bread for so many Thousand Men, they nevertheless appeared with 206 Men at their Post, under the Command of *Jacob Rudolphus Kirk*, Lieutenant *Nicolas Purgler*, and Ensign *John Michael Waagenlekner*.

The Butchers and Brewers likewise formed themselves into a Company of 230 Men under *Adam Schmid* their Captain, *Wolfgang Steenhard* Lieutenant, and *Caspar Taglang* their Ensign.

The Shoemakers made up another Company of 400 Men under Captain *John Rodulph*.

There

There was besides a Company of 256 Men consisting of Merchants that did not keep Shop, who maintained themselves during the Siege out of their Common Stock, without any Charge to the Publick. Their Chief Commander was *William Shuz*, formerly Major of the Regiment of *Baden*: The other Officers were Captain *Henry Buller*, Lieutenant *Christian Wire* and Ensign *Wolfgang Baurenfindt*, they chiefly keeping Guard upon the Bastion of the Court, or in Places thereabouts most exposed to the Shot of the Enemy.

July.

Besides the Citizens and Merchants, the Officers of the Exchequer, and those that were under the Protection of the Court Marshal, made another Body which was divided into Four Companies consisting of 240 Men each, who having put themselves under the Command of Count *Trotmansdroff*, chose for their Captains *Michael Mulbery*, *Marcus Marolins*, *Martin Martinson*: For their Lieutenants, *John Christopher Zweich*, *Francis Walckering*, *Claud Bugnet*, *Frederick Scorn*; And for their Ensigns, *Leopold Innace*, *Francis Wisend*, *Francis Mathias Hueber*, *John Charles Bartalotti*, *John Baptist Vitali*. These making in all 960 Men, kept Guard night and day upon the Ravelin, lying without the Gate of *Hungaria*, between the Bastions of the Waterworks and of (3) *Braun*.

Nor must we forget the good Service of the Students of the University, and of those that depended upon them, who all on this Occasion were divided into three Companies of 236 each, making in all about 700 Men. Their Officers were *Baron de Wells*,

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with

July.

with the Title of Lieutenant Collonel, and *Paul de Sorbeitt* Chief Phisitian to the Empress Dowager, as Major. The Captains were *Stainlaus Altman*, *Christopher Ignatius* of *Tilberen*, *John Muller*: And because *Tilberen* had lain down his Commission, Major *Sorbeit* took care of his Company, with the Assistance of *Silverius Coscolossa* as Lieutenant. And *Joseph Schmuiz* Professor of Philosophy, was afterwards made Captain in the place of *John Muller*, who dyed during the Siege.

The Lieutenants were, *Dominick Henner*, *John Ulric*, *Jeger* of *Heisenberg*.

The Ensignes were, *John Meister*, *Jerome* of *Immen-dorff*, and *Andrew* of *Rasidegg* who dying in the Siege, was succeeded by *John Francis Wennigoffer*.

These Companies were posted, either on the Bastion near the Red-Gate, or on the Ravelins lying between the Bastions of *Melice* and of the New Gate, or between the Gates of *Carynthia* and *Hungary*.

As for the necessary means for supporting the Charge of this Siege, and keeping up the hearts of the Soldiery, We are informed that *Ferdinand*, Prince *Schi-vartzenburg* Master of the Horse to the Empress Dowager, returning to *Vienna* a Day or two after the Emperor's departure, delivered privately to Count *Kollonitsch* President of the *Hungarian* Chamber, and Bishop of *Newstadt* 50000 Florins, as a free Gift from himself, with 3000 Bottles of Wine for the Service of the Town and Soldiers, which the Bishop reserved for a time of Exigency, and discover'd upon a Discourse that hapned concerning the Provisions and Stores that were

were in the Town ; When Count *Staremburg* taking notice of the great Want they were like to be in, The Bishop thereupon asked what Summ of Money might be sufficient to maintain the Siege, and being told that 100000 Dollers would go a great way towards it ; And knowing by his own experience at the Siege of *Candia*, where he had served 3 years as Knight of *Malta*, of how great Importance it was to have ready Money on such Occasions, undertook that this Summ should be forth-coming, and in a few Days after brought in 200000 Florins for the Publick Service. Whereby we were very much encouraged to make a stout Resistance.

On the 14th of July, The whole Army of the Turks, with an incredible number of Wagons, Horses, Bufalos and Camels appeared moving towards *Vienna* over the Hill near *St. Mark's Church*, their main Body marching on the side of the Hill, from whence they could not be so well discover'd from the Walls of the Town : Whereupon they immediately spread themselves round the Town in the figure of an half Moon, from the Banks of the *Danube* along by *St. Mark's Chapple*, and the Villages that had been burnt by the *Tartars*, as far as (*A*) *Nusdorff*, throughout all which Circuit they continued encamping themselves till late at Night, when they were observed to begin their Works before the Emperor's Gate, where our Men that were posted upon the Counterscarp, fired upon them continually from behind our Palisadoes to hinder the Approaches, which they had already begun

July. in such manner that we soon found our selves formally besieged,

The Duke of *Lorrain* who hitherto remained with the Cavalry in the Island of *St. Leopold*, and as we thought, did not intend to stir from thence, altering his Resolution, marched over the four Bridges that lead towards *Moravia* with these Regiments, viz. The Regiments of Count *Caprara*, Count *Rabatta*, Count *Dunewald*, Count *Charles Palfi*, Count *Gondola*, Count *Taff*, Baron *Mercy*, Baron *Halwill*, Count *Montecuculi*, Count *Goz*. The Regiments of Dragoons, were the Regiment of General *Schultz*, of Count *Styrum*, and that of the Prince of *Savoy*, (which upon his death had been given to Collonel *Heisler*) those of Count *Cuffstein*, and the Baron of *Herbeville*.

The Regiments of the *Croats*, were those of Count *Nicholas Lodron*, Count *Kery*, *Peter Riccards*. Besides which were the *Polanders* whom General *Schultz* brought along with him as aforementioned.

All these marched away with the Duke of *Lorrain*, and had hardly left their Posts, when a great number of *Tartars* and *Turks* went in close pursuit of them over the Bridges; But General *Schultz* being ordered to oppose them, behaved himself with so much Valor and Success, that he drove them back from the Bridges, (G) one of which he also broke down.

In this Conflict were killed, besides common Soldiers, Lieutenant Colonel *Gerstorff* and Count *Trautmanndorff*, both Men of Courage and Conduct.

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The Enemy meeting with this Repulse, turned their Fury upon the Emperor's Country-House called *The New Favourite*, and upon the other Houses and Gardens of Pleasure belonging to the Nobility, which they burnt, together with all the Churches, Monasteries and other Houses that were there.

July.

At the same time, Count *Sereni*, who acted as Major General, passing that way in his return from the Duke of *Lorrain*, was like to have fallen into the hands of the Enemy, had he not with all speed gained the Bridge (1) that lies over the branch of the *Danube*, and ordered some of the Planks of the Bridge to be thrown down after him.

As for those that were besieged, they wished nothing more, than that the Duke would have staid in the Island of *St. Leopold*, which would have preserved a free Communication and Entercourse, as well with the Emperor, as with the Territories of *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, *Moravia*, and other parts of the Empire, from whence we might have received Supplies of every thing we needed.

This was the Opinion of the besieged, who afterwards felt those hardships, that were brought upon them, by the quitting of that Place. But however we are not to doubt of the sufficiency of the Reasons, that moved the Duke of *Lorrain* to hasten his departure from thence.

On the 15th of July in the Morning, We perceived an incredible number of Tents pitched by the Enemy,

July 15th.

July.

Enemy, who were come within two hundred Paces of the Town, having posted themselves in the Garden called (5) *Rottenhoff*, where they began their Line of Circumvallation, throwing up Earth where they placed their Gabions in great Number, and planted their Cannon, with which by break of Day they fired upon us, carrying on their Trenches in Oblique Lines towards the Town.

We on the other side, were all this while but beginning to bring our Cannon out of the Arsenal, and to place them on the Bastions, laying Platforms for the Carriages of our Guns, and making holes in the Wall, to play our Cannon thorough with more Security for want of Gabions, placing Vessels and Sacks full of Earth and Wool upon the Works for a defence against the Shot of the Enemy.

This was the Care of the Officers of the Ordnance, by Name Col. *Christopher Borner*, a Person of Courage and Experience, who received a Shot in the Cheek, of which he is not yet cured; and Lieutenant Colonel *Martin Geschwind*, who was wounded, but recovered.

The other Officers of the Ordnance, were Captain *Maximilian Weedlegben* of Bohemia, *Michel Mied* of Saxony, *William Jemagne* of Vienna, *Henry Cresset* a Dane, *Christopher Zimmerman* a Saxon, *Leonard Beck* an Engineer, who all in their several Stations behaved themselves extreamly well, exposing themselves to the greatest Dangers in taking Care of all that belonged to the Artillery, three of them *Jemagne*, *Cresselius* and *Weidinger* being killed in the Service.

Michael

Michael Mied, who some Weeks before the Siege lost both his Hands in trying a Cannon, did nevertheless perform his part very well; *Christopher Zimmerman* and *Leonard Behr* are at this time Sick of their Wounds. *July.*

On the 16th of *July* the *Turks* had made their Trenches (6) at least a yard deep, whereby securing themselves from our Shot, they began to throw Bombs, which not taking Fire, nor bursting as they ought to have done, did us no hurt, although some of them fell into the Play-House that stands near the Walls, and which being all built of Wood and primed with Oyl, we feared it would the sooner have taken Fire, and so endangered the Hall and Monastery of the *Augustines*, and other stately Buildings there adjoyning; for which reason the Play-House was presently pulled down with Engines, and the Beams and Planks of it carried to the Ramparts and Bastions, where they were of very great use to make defences against the Enemies Shot. *July 16th.*

Whil'st the *Turks* were thus Active without the Town, we discovered within it, some Villains whom the Enemy had hired (as it was reported) to walk about in the Night, and to set fire to the Citizens Houses and Palaces of the Town, as was discovered on the first day of the Siege, being the 15th of *July*, there having been the same Night a Youth of Sixteen years of Age found in Womans Apparel, who had flung into the Straw or Litter lying near the Stables of the *Scotch* Abby (19) some Fire which presently consumed the best and largest Monastery of the Town.

July.

Town, built lately by *John Schmidberger* Bishop of *Frankfort*, and Suffragan of *Vienna* (who afterwards died in the Siege) as also the Church and Steeple adjoining to it; the flame making its way till it came to the Arsenal, where a great quantity of Powder and other Ammunition lay in Store, the very Door where the Powder was kept taking Fire. But Count *Sereni* who had an Eye in every Corner, and supplied the place of Count *Dann*, who was then Sick of a Feaver Commanded the Door to be broke open (the Keys being not to be found) which being done, and a great quantity of Water rightly applied, the Arsenal was saved as it were by Miracle, whilst the stately Palaces of Prince *Awerspergh*, and of the Counts *Traun* and *Palfi*, that stood on the other side, were all burnt down.

The Youth who was supposed to be the Author of this Mischief, was laid hold of by the Rabble, and immediately torn in pieces by them, without examining the Matter to find whether he had really committed the Fact, and whether by the instigation of the Enemy, which many were doubtful of, believing rather that the Fire hapned accidentally, and by Negligence of the Grooms themselves. And that this poor Youth, being one of the first who ran to put it out and unknown to the mad Rabble, was by them torn in pieces, whereby the Truth of the business remains undiscovered.

In this great Exigency of the Fire, if God Almighty had not of his Mercy put a stop to it upon the Third day, the Arsenal together with the Ammunition and
Powder

Powder had all taken Fire, and destroying that part of the Town had given Entrance to the Enemy, as it hapned at the former Siege in the year 1529; It being observed that the *Turks* play'd their Cannon and Bombs all the while on that part of the Town where the Fire broke out, advancing their Works towards the Court (7) and Lebel (8) Bastion and the Ravelin (9) that lies between them, which made us suspect they were carrying their Mines to those very Places, which put us upon thinking of making use of Counterminers: But how strange soever it may appear, there was not one Man in the Emperor's Pay to be found in the whole Town, who had Skill enough to undertake that Work, all the Men of that Profession being employed elsewhere. However two Persons, one a *Dutchman*, the other a *Lorrainer*, both Volunteers offered themselves to be employed; And although upon trial they proved to have but little Skill, yet were they made use of for want of better: As was also *Bartholomy Camucci* a *Venetian*, who for many years had kept Company with the Count *de Wimes* formerly Chief Engineer of *Vienna*, and now exercised to good purpose what he had learn't of him. Nor are we to forget *James Hafner*, Captain of the ordinary Garrison, who seeing a Piece of Mine not managed as it ought to be, and finding fault with it, discover'd his Skill by this means, and being thereupon made Director of all those Works, performed many excellent things as Engineer, for which he was much commended by the Generals.

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July.

Whil'st this was doing in the Town, Count *Staremberg* applied his Care towards preparing on the Walls and in the Trenches all things necessary to oppose the Enemy, ordering Palizadoes to be plac'd on the Counterscarp (2) and Caponiers in the Ditch (13) to secure our Men; so that in case the *Turks* made their way so far, they might meet with these places of Retreat, from whence our Men might be able to put them to a stand, which hapned afterward as was designed to the great Damage of the Enemy.

In carrying on this Work, Captain *Elias Khun* a *Silesian*, signalized himself very much; one who having before the Siege been hired by some private Persons to defend the Castle of *Sonaw* situate near *Neustadt*, from the Incurfion of the *Tartars*, and being upon his way thither with his Wife and four Children, and some few Soldiers hired for the same purpose, was overtaken and assaulted by the *Tartars*, but he Dismounting two of them that rode upon one Horse, and getting upon the Horse himself, returned safe to *Vienna*, without knowing what became of his Wife and Children.

The Enemy continued all this day very busie in advancing their Works and Trenches towards the Court and Lebel Bastions, and the Ravelin which lies between them, and were near gotten within 30 Paces of the Ditch, notwithstanding the continual playing of our Bombs; Nor did the Enemy spare us with their Cannon, which battered very much the Emperor's Palace, (10) with the Churches and other great Buildings there adjoining.

But

But it was matter of Concern and Trouble to-us, to see our Governor every day exposing his Person to the Enemy's Shot, even where the greatest danger was. It hap'ning that as he this day visited the Court Bastion (*M*) against which the Enemy's Cannon play'd most furiously, he received a Wound in his Head by a Splinter from the upper part of the Curtain that was of Stone, so that for three days he was forced to keep his Chamber under the Care of the Chirurgeons and Physicians; but being more afflicted with Impatience as being wanted in those Places where the Danger continually increased, he made them carry him up and down in a Sedan through all parts where his Presence might be necessary, Count *Dawn* the next in Command being ill of a burning Fever at the same time, during which his Place and Duty was supply'd by Count *Sereni* the other Major General, and by the Counts of *Souches* and *Scherffenberg* as Brigadiers; all the other Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels being present and exposing themselves of their own accords at every place of Action, to their great Honor and the infinite Satisfaction of our Governor.

July.

On the 17th of July, the Enemy brought all their Batteries into one, for as in that length which runs from the *Kalcsmidish* Garden (11) as far as the Garden of *Reichwitz*, (12) towards the Court & Lebel Bastion, they had first made three Batteries with Intervals between them, Now all these were united and reduced into one great Battery, from whence they plaid with about 30 Pieces of Cannon against those Bastions: It

July 17th.

July.

being to be observ'd, that the Town having Eleven great Bastions with one lesser, as namely the Court Bastion, (7) The Lebel Bastion, (8) The Ehrend Bastion, (3) The Water Bastion, (15) The Bastion of the Water-works, (18) The Bastion of the New Gate, (33) The Bastion of *Carynthia*, (25) The Bastion of *Piber*, (34) The Bastion of *Hollerstauden*, (35) The *Braun* Bastion, (36) The *Melcker* Bastion (32) and the other little one called the *Spanish* Bastion, (30) yet it was the two Bastions first-named, (7, 8.) The *Turks* did most insult, so that our General made it his Principal care to defend them and the Ravelin (9) that lyes between them both. The three Attacks were also carried on by the Enemy under the distinct care of certain Persons. The Ravelin was undertaken by *Mustapha* Bassa the Grand Visier, so called as the Supream Councillor of State, as all the other Councillors of State are likewise called Viziers. This Attack was also attended by the *Aga* or General of the Janizaries by Name *Kara*, *Mustapha* Bassa and Visier, and by his Lieutenant called in their Language *Kibaja* Beg, and by *Hassan* Bassa of *Romelia*, who was killed by a Cannon Shot. The Right side of the Court Bastion was the Post of *Husssein* Bassa of *Damascus*, whom *Ragotzi* had formerly defeated in *Transylvania*, as the Present King of *Poland* had done at *Goschin*, and General *Souches* at *Leventz*. He was Seconded in his Attacks by *Sagarzi* Bassi, first Colonel of the Janizaries, and next in Command over them after the Lieutenant *Kibaja* Beg. The left side of the Lebel Bastion was undertaken by *Achmett* Bassa of *Temiswar* who died of a bloody Flux
some

some days before the Siege was raised, having been formerly *Tefter dar*, that is President of the Exchequer; and upon his Death his Place was supply'd by *Hassan Bissa*, who had been likewise *Tefter dar*.

July.

On the 18th of July, the *Turks* threw up a great deal of Earth in the Island of *St. Leopold (B)* towards the River side from the Garden of Count *Berka (L)* as far as the Bridge (1) that was thrown down, and from the High way straight along the Suburbs, where having strengthened their Approches with Palisadoes, they formed a large Battery from whence they play'd furiously with their Cannon and Mortar-Pieces against the Town which they very much battered on that side.

July 18th.

On the 19th, The Works were carried on, and the great Guns and Mortar-Pieces play'd on both sides; The Emperor's Palace being pierc'd through by the Enemies Shot. Towards Evening one of their greatest Bombes falling near the *Lebel Bastion* upon the *Spanish Ambassador's Lodgings*, destroyed all the Stables of the Noblemen that were built under that part of the Rampart where it fell.

July 19th.

It was terrible to see the Flame raging at the foot of the Bastion, But our General was so careful of all things, that he had appointed 250 Men expert in quenching of Fire, who were ready to do their part on all occasions, being Commanded by *Wolfgang Venediger* as Captain, *Antony Haver* as Lieutenant, and *Gaspard Shenkler* their Ensign. And it was likewise so ordered

July.

dered that the Bullets which were shot either by Accident or Design against the Tops of the Houses and Churches did not much hurt to our Men ; The Governor having the first day of the Siege directed by Proclamation, That all the Roofs of Houses that were of Wood should be pull'd down, giving in his own Person the first Example of Obedience thereunto. And because we perceived the Enemy carrying on double Lines of Communication for the joyning of their Trenches, our General to hinder their Progress, ordered a Sally to be made under the Command of Count *Guido of Staremburg* and *Christopher Steinback*, wherein they had good Success, many of the *Turkish* Miners being killed or taken ; and among the rest, one who informed our General of many things relating to the Enemies Camp.

July 20.

On the 20th an Hundred Duckets were promised publickly to any that would undertake to carry Letters over the River to the Duke of *Lorrain*, from whom they were to receive their Reward upon giving us notice of their safe arrival by some Signal of Fire. However I do not know that any one did then undertake that Service.

In the mean time the Enemy was not idle but played continually with their Cannon upon the main Bastions, and chiefly that of the *Lebel*, which was nearest to the Battery they had made the day before, besides that the *Lebel* Bastion was not large enough to receive many Cannon that might offend the *Turks*, which made it suffer much more than that of the Court.

On

On the 21st of July, a Messenger from the D. of Lorrain arrived safe in the Town, having Sworn over the four branches of the *Danube*, and escaping all the Sentinels of the Enemy that were on the Shore; The Letters he brought were fastned to a Bladder and hung about his Neck, wherein His Highness encouraged us to be of good Cheer, for that the Enemy would be shortly forced by a pitcht Battle to raise the Siege, great Succors being expected from the Empire and Hereditary Countries, as likewise the King of *Poland*, who was already come with his Army as far as *Olmütz*.

July.

In the mean time we understood by some Defertors, as we also perceived from St. Stephen's Tower, that the Enemy was passing and repassing in great Numbers the two Bridges that lye over the *Danube*, the one half a Mile above (H) the Town, and the other half a Mile below (I) it, having a free Communication between the Island and their Tents, which Bridges were defended by the Princes of *Walachia* and *Moldavia* with about 6000 Men, who being Christians, and coming not very willingly to the Siege, were Commanded by *Ackmet* Bassa of *Natolia*, the *Turks* not trusting them to themselves; whilst the Island of St. *Leopold* was guarded by *Chydir* Bassa of *Bosnia* with 6000 *Egyptians*.

From this Island on the 22^d, the Enemy playing very warmly with their Cannon which were planted upon the side of the River, the Water Bastion (20) where *John Carneo* the famous Engineer had taken his Post, was very much damnified, as were also the Churches which stood on the rising Ground and appeared

July 22.

July.

peared above the Walls, especially the Monasteries of St. Joseph and St. Lawrence, together with all the Buildings of that part of the Town from the Street of the High Bridge as far as St. Barbara's, where all the Coverings and sides of Houses were with the continual Shot of Cannon and Bombes very much shatter'd, nor could the Inhabitants thereabouts find any other shelter than in the Vaults and Cellars they retired unto.

The fright they were in, having much encreased their Devotion, every one came constantly to Church at the time appointed by the Priests, their Governor having forbid the ringing of Bells during the Siege.

This day again the Students making a Sally, brought in some Cattle, which our General distributed among the Students themselves and the Soldiers that were Sick.

The same day *Christopher Kunitz* the Emperor's Resident at the Port writ Letters to us out of the Camp where he was detained, intrusting one of his Servants with the bringing them to our Governor, which was the more easily done inasmuch as the Emperor's Ministers and their Servants are obliged to wear the *Turkish* Habit, and that most of them spoke the *Turkish* Language.

The bringing of these Letters however was so generally talkt of throughout the Town, that there was too much reason to fear the Grand Visier would have Notice of it by some Prisoner or Desertors, as it afterwards hapned, so that the Correspondence ceased from that time; The Messenger being no sooner out of the Town with an Answer, but he was immediately taken

taken and carried before the Grand Visier, but the Letters being covered with a Ball of Wax, were cunningly dropt by him in the way.

July.

On the 23^d every Family in the Town was ordered to provide a Man to watch in their Cellars, and to give notice of any Noise of Digging they should hear, there being a Report that some Rogues within the Town were endeavouring to make a way under Ground for the Enemy to pass through into the City.

July 23.

This day the *Turks* to avoid going about by the Bridges, attempted to bring a Cannon and a Mortar-Piece over the River in a Boat, but as they came near the Ravelin of the *Jews*, Our Men firing upon them with their Ordnance, made a hole with a shot in the Boat, which immediately sunk down to rights with every thing that was in it.

This day also in the Morning early, the Enemy kept their usual course of Shooting, but soon gave over and remained quiet all that day, which we understood not the reason of until Six in the Evening, at which time they sprung two Mines towards the Outward Angle of the Counterscarp (2) without any considerable Effect, one of them taking Vent, and the other throwing some Earth into the Ditch blew up no more than Ten Men, after which nevertheless the Enemy made a Third Assault in the same place, but were as vigorously beaten off again, with a considerable loss on their side.

G

On

July.

On the 24th the Enemy continued their Works, playing their Cannon and Bombes as usual, and about Noon, our Governor was not a little disturbed by the News that was brought him whilst he was at Dinner by one *Lawrence Nitsky* Major of the City Militia, That some Men were discovered in the Common-Sewer, who were supposed to be *Turkish* Miners that were making their way into the Town. The Governor being not yet recovered in his Health sent away his Son-in-Law the Baron *Welz* and Col. *Rumlingen*, who were then at Dinner with him: But growing impatient to know what the matter was, he soon followed them on Horseback notwithstanding his Indisposition, and when he came to the place, instead of *Turkish* Miners, he found only the Servants of the Hangman of *Vienna*, who were fleaing the dead Horses and Carcasses that had been brought thither.

This day also as the People were at Church at *St. Stephens*, a Cannon Bullet struck against the Pillar to which the Pulpit was fastned, but did no hurt.

July 25.

On the 25th towards Five at Night, the *Turks* began to keep Holiday, with an hideous noise of Bells and Pipes (the Musick they use) mingling with it their wonted Cry of *Hala, Hala*, which our Men hearing very plain, the places where they kept Guard upon the Edge of the Ditch not being ten foot distant, invited the *Turks* to Dance with them, that so the Musick might not be lost. But they had soon other Sport, The *Turks* springing another Mine under the Palizadoes which blew up many of them, together with Ten of our Men.
And

And the Enemy attempting thereupon to enter into the Ditch by the breach their Mine had made, there followed a very smart Encounter, with considerable loss on both Sides : And while our Men were in some disorder, Count *Sereni* with *St. Croy* Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Dupigni* coming to their Succour with a Hundred fresh Men armed with Hand-Granadoes, they soon got the better of the *Turks*, and cutting off many of their Heads, fixt them on the Stakes and Palizadoes on the Counterscarp in sight of the Enemy.

July.

Count *Guido Starenberg* then Captain, and afterwards made Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of that Name by his Cousin the General, received a shot in that Action, but soon recovered ; The like hapned to Count *Souches*, but he being slightly wounded in the Arm, only retired a little to tie it up, and immediately returned again to the Charge.

It hapned otherwise to *George Rumpler* of *Misnia*, an Engineer of great Credit, who being wounded in the left Arm died Eight days after. At the same time the Lieutenant Colonel of the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Son to Colonel *Walthers*, and *William Shemnitz* Captain in the Regiment of *Starenberg* were killed, Lieutenant *Dubsky* was also hurt, but soon recovered.

This day our Governor received another Wound by a Stone that struck him on the Hand.

On the 26th of July, one of our Mines being shaken by the noise of the Cannon fell in and smothered three of our Pioneers. And the Messenger whom the Duke of

July 26.

July.

Lorrain sent to us with Letters going back the same way with an Answer in Cypher, was intercepted by the Enemy, of which we received an assurance by the same Letters we had sent which the *Turks* this day shot into the Town fastned to an Arrow, to which Letters were added some Latin words, signifying that *It was in vain we endeavoured to send any Letters to our Army, the miserable State of Vienna being sufficiently known to all the World, which was but a just Judgment of God Almighty in Punishing the Christians for the breach of their Faith, whereby they had provoked the Emperor of the Turks to this Expedition.*

July 27.

On the Twenty seventh of July, an Order was Published, whereby all the rest of the Inhabitants able to bear Arms, that had not already Lifted themselves, were commanded immediately to meet together and to make up another Body, being to be provided with Arms out of the Arsenal.

About Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, a small Party of the *Turks* coming through their Trenches, attackt with great fury some of our Foot that had their Post near the Palizadoes, but our Men making a very good resistance, threw Nine of the *Turks* that came beyond the Palizadoes into the Ditch, where they were immediately cut in pieces.

In this Action *Charles Burchard* a Gentleman of *Carintbia* Major of the Regiment of *Mansfeld*, behaved himself very well, but was unfortunately shot through the Body with a Poisoned Arrow, whereof he died. Count *Sereni* received also a shot through
both

both his Shoulders, but neither felt the Wound nor the Arrow until a Lieutenant in Count Souche's Regiment had drawn it out of his Body. *July.*

Francis Christopher Montenelly Major of the Regiment of *Souches* was hurt in this Skirmish, and was afterwards made Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Wirtemberg*. Many of the Common Soldiers were killed by the Enemies Shot, but how many of the *Turks* were hurt or killed we could not know.

On the Eight and twentieth of *July*, the *Turks* shot several Bombs from *Leopolstadt* (B) into the Town, whereof one falling upon a House near the Red Gate, it burst with so great Noise and Violence, that having thrown down the greatest part of a very high Brick House, it scattered it self through the Streets, frightening the People, & doing no small Mischief. At this time several Christians whom the *Turks* & *Tartars* had taken Prisoners, made their escape into the Town, having all their Heads shorn, and being cloathed in *Turkish* Habits. *July 28.*

On the Nine and twentieth of *July*, the Enemy continued their Approaches towards the Counterscarp over against the Court and Lebel Bastion and the Ravelin that lies between them, where about Five in the Afternoon they sprung a Mine, which having been carried beyond the foremost Palisadoes, it hapned that they were all left standing, the Mine venting it self upon the Edge of the Ditch near a place where some of our Men were upon Duty, and having there blown up about Fifteen Palisadoes with the Earth about

July.

about them, killed Twenty, and hurt a great many more. The *Turks* however did not make any farther Assault, because the outward Palisadoes which they intended to have destroyed by that Mine, remained untouch't; so that the Hole that the Mine had made, was easily fill'd up again at Night by our Soldiers.

July 30.

On the Thirtieth of July we sprang a Mine in the Enemy's Trenches, General *Staremborg* himself directing it from the Court Bastion, from whence he gave the Signal of Retreat to some of our Men who guarded the Counterscarp, before the springing of the Mine, but it hapning about Eight in the Evening we could not learn what loss the Enemy sustain'd by it, which we believe was considerable, inasmuch as they continued busie in making good their Ruins all the next day, which was the 31 of July, when they also carried on their Mines so far towards the Ditch, that they and our Men could not only speak together, but fell foul of one another with Sticks and pieces of Palisadoes, till our Men laying aside their Sticks, took up the Iron Hooks they made use of in their Works, and hooking in the *Turks* drew them within the Trenches, or else fixing Syths to long Poles (an Invention as 'tis said of Count *Dawns*) struck at the *Turks* through the Palisadoes, killing all those they could reach: Nor was it unpleasant to see our Men and the *Turks* on both sides the Palisadoes striving together at the two ends of those long Poles, whether the one should draw in his Adversary, or the other make himself Master

July 31.

ster of the Pole, the Advantage remaining to the strongest. *July.*

The Enemy for these two days continued to ply us with Bombs, which occasioned a very extraordinary Accident; one of those Bombs falling upon the Bastion of the Court (G) near one of our Mortar-pieces where Lieutenant Colonel *Geschwind* an Officer of the Ordnance was upon Duty, which bursting asunder, set fire to one of our Mortar-Pieces, from whence the Bomb that was in it hapned to light among the *Turks*, and did them great damage; Lieutenant Colonel *Geschwind* escaping the Danger very narrowly by throwing himself upon the Ground, and so avoiding the Splinters of the Enemy's Bomb, which was taken notice of with great Satisfaction of Count *Staremborg*, who saw what passed at a distance. The same Night being the last of *July*, Lieutenant Colonel *Geschwind* took away six Cannon from off the Cavallier of the Lebel Bastion, and placed three of them below on the Curtain upon the left hand, where three others were already placed; and the other three he planted upon the Level of the Bastion where there was more space; which he did because upon the Cavallier they were not only too much exposed to the Enemy's Guns; but standing so high the Shot could not reach their Works.

During these several Days, Major General Count *Dawn* whose turn it was to Command, continued all the while upon Duty, notwithstanding the Fever he was Sick of.

On.

July.

On the other side, the *Turks* carried on their Trenches with great diligence, whilst we endeavoured in vain with our Bombs and Granadoes to disturb them, it being their Practice as soon as they had made their Trenches, to cover them immediately with great pieces of Wood, over which they laid Boards and Bags of Sand, securing themselves by this means from our Bombs and Granadoes so well, that the Bassas and even the Grand Visier taking these Trenches for their safest Retreat, (11) ordered them to be made very large and spacious, and to be divided into several Appartments, being furnisht with Tapestry, and paved with Tiles, where nothing was wanting that is necessary for the Conveniency of living.

The Month of *August*.

August 1.

On the First day a great Number of People were very much frightened at a Sermon in the Church of *St. Stephen* by a Bomb, which passing through the Windows of the Church, and meeting with a great Pillar, rebounded upon one Man and broke his Legs.

In the Night time the Enemy threw up the Earth from their Trenches at least three yards higher than the places where our Men kept Guard, endeavouring from thence to burn our Palisadoes; but our Men that defended them behaving themselves with great Courage, beat the Enemy back, whilst others fetching Water from the bottom of the Ditch did put out the Fire. This Assault cost many lives on both sides.

On

On the Second of *August* being a Holiday, the *Turks* *August* very early in the Morning shot many Bombs at the Church of the Capucines whereby they gave great Disturbance to the People in their Devotions; it being uncertain whether this hapned by Chance, or by the malicious Suggestions of some Christian in the *Turkish* Army. But a Bomb falling with a horrid Noise on the top of the Church, and stopping upon the great Arch while the People were within at their Prayers, it occasioned so great a fright amongst them, that they all ran out of the Church, but afterwards returned to their Devotions when they saw no hurt was done.

On the same day about Eight of the Clock in the Evening, we sprang a Mine that was carried from the Lebel Bastion (8) to the Enemy's Works, with so great Success, that many of them were blown up and torn in pieces, we perceiving from the Walls several Arms and Legs in the Air, mingled with the Smoke and Rubbidge. In this Occasion Captain *James Hafner* behaved himself so well, that he was received with great Expressions of Kindness by Count *Staremborg*, who had from the Bastion observed what was doing.

This Night a Party of Foot and Horse went out of the Town, and returned the next day, being the Third of *August*, with about Fifty Oxen taken from the Enemy; and being conveyed into the City by the Sally-Ports, were divided among the poor People the Sick Soldiers, and those that had taken them from the Enemy. And here I may observe, that amongst so many People that were in the Town, there was never wanting a sufficient quantity of Beef,
H though

August.

though indeed it were sometimes dearer than at others; For as in the beginning those that came out of *Hungary*, drove whole Herds of Cattle before them into the Town, selling to the Citizens and Butchers a great Ox for a Duckat, which was sold again at first at the rate of a Dollar for 35 lb. of Beef, the Price afterwards increased every day as long as the Siege lasted; So that at length a Pound of Beef was sold for about Nine pence, which lasted till the raising of the Siege, when we took from the Enemy so great a Number of Cows, Sheep and Oxen, that there was not only enough for the Town and Neighborhood to feed upon at Reasonable Rates, but to Till and Prepare the Ground again instead of Horses, which the Enemy had quite destroyed or carried away.

On the same day Lieutenant Colonel *George Rumpler*, our Chief Engineer, died of a Wound in his Arm, having drunk too much Wine whilst he was under Cure. This day some of our Men that belonged to the Arsenal, with other Volunteers of the City-Militia, were ordered in the dead of the Night to pass the *Danube*, where the *Turks* kept several Boats at the Island of *St. Leopold*, (with design perhaps of making use of them against us for a Bridge) which our Men were either to bring away with them by the Channel (22) that leads to the Arsenal, or else to Sink or Burn them; which they accordingly performed with the Commendation and Reward, so fortunate an Undertaking had deserved.

The same day, An Invitation was made by Beat of Drums, to all those that had not yet put themselves in Arms,

Arms, and were in want of Provisions, that they should List themselves and receive Pay during the Siege : And to all those that gave in their Names, (which were not few) there was given three Rix-dollars in hand, and a daily Subsistence equally with the Soldiers of Bread and Wine, of the last of which, by the Liberality of Prince *Schwartzenburg* (as aforementioned) and of the Religious Orders and Citizens, there was no want for the Soldiers : Besides, that the General together with the Magistrates had made an Order, that the Ecclesiasticks and Convents, as well as the Citizens and Inhabitants of the Town, should give the Hundredth Bottle of Wine for the refreshment of the Soldiers, which they readily performed. Nor was there any quarter given to the Wine-Cellars of the Emperor's Ministers, and other Persons of Quality, their Houses and Palaces being made use of to receive and entertain the Officers. This Night which preceded the Fourth of *August*, we had a hot Dispute with the *Turks*, who endeavoured to make themselves Masters of the Counterscarp, having thrown up Earth for many days over the Palisadoes, by which means they got above us, fighting hand to hand with Guns, Scimiters and Javelins. They likewise shot an incredible number of Poisoned Arrows at us, and sent continually fresh Men to relieve those that were weary. On the other side, our General attended with his Officers, gave all Necessary Orders as there was occasion, leaving nothing undone that could be of Advantage to us.

August.

The Enemy nevertheless at the end of four Weeks after the first Attack, sprung a Mine upon the Outward Angle of the Counterscarp, which broke the Earth thereabouts near our Palisadoes; whereupon our Men retreating a little, some of them ventur'd soon after to fix the Palisadoes anew, whilst others drove away the *Turks* from the Post they had gained.

On the right side of the Ravelin, that lies between the Court and Lebel Bastions, *George Maurice Kottlinsky* a Gentleman of *Silesia* had his Station, which he defended with much Valour; and, as he was leading up fresh Men to oppose the Enemy, was unfortunately killed with a Cannon Bullet, being lamented by all, and especially by the General, whose Lieutenant Colonel he was. His Brother *George Adolphus* Captain in the Regiment of *Beck*, having his Post on the left side of the Ravelin, was very much hurt at the same time on the Nose by some Granado Shells; notwithstanding which, he could not be perswaded to stir from his Command. *John George Kottlinsky* a Voluntier Nephew to them both, received three days after a Musquet shot in his Back, whereof he died some time after.

August 4.

On the day following; which was the Fourth of *August*, the *Turks* continued shooting with their great Guns and Mortar-Pieces, till about Eight of the Clock in the Evening they endeavoured according to their usual Custom to advance their Approaches as far as the Ditch that divides the Counterscarp from the Ravelin; And whilst we were making the best resistance we could,

could, It hapned that one of our Common Soldiers was singly engaged with a *Turk*, whom, after a long Scuffle he wounded, and took from him his Scimiter; The *Turk* however, as they were wrestling together, drew an Arrow out of a Quiver he had by his side, and struck the Christian on the Face and Head; but the Lieutenant who was there upon Duty, running to them, cut off the *Turk's* Head, which was presently put upon a Stake, and brought to us that were standing upon the Bastion of the Gate of *Carynthia*. During this Engagement our Men fired the Palisadoes towards the Ditch, where some *Turks* were Posted, and at the same time sprung two Mines from the Lebel Bastion with good Success.

August.

On the 5th of *August*, the Enemy pressed us very hard, still firing upon us with their great Guns, and throwing Hand-Granadoes, by which means notwithstanding all our Endeavours they threw up so much Earth upon the Counterscarp (where we had also before raised a little defence of Earth) that carrying it before them, they filled the Ditch of the Ravelin, in order to make their Assault more easie: But our Men kept them back with all the Courage imaginable; the General, who was every where present, encouraging the Common Soldiers and calling them Brothers: And on the Sixth of *August* about four in the Morning, he ordered a little Bed to be brought to the place where the Emperor's Guards used to Lodge, that he might be nearer at hand upon all Occasions.

August 5.

On

August.

On the same day we saw from St. Stephen's Tower, several Tents of our Army on the other side of the *Danube*, near the Great Island, where General *Schultz* had on the 15th of *July* thrown down the Bridge (*F*); which the *Moldavians* and *Valachians* having the Guard of, and endeavouring to Rebuild it, as they had already finish't two Arches, The Duke of *Lorrain* ordered Colonel *Heisler*, Colonel of Dragoons, and the Count *Archinto* Lieutenant Colonel of his Son's Regiment of Foot, with *Peter Riccardi* Colonel of the *Croats* to hinder the Reparations they were about, which was accordingly done by planting some Cannon on the River side, and firing upon the Enemies Pioneers with their great and small Shot. The noise being heard in the Enemies Camp, we presently saw the *Turks* who were lodged upon the lower Branch of the *Danube* as far as *St. Mark-Hill*, getting on Horse-back, and hastning towards the Island, until the Grand Visier and the Chief Officers being informed of the Matter, by those who were posted in the Island; they ordered some of their Cannon to be planted over against ours, and so both sides continued firing at one another for some days; But the *Turks* did not proceed either at that time or afterwards on the Reparations they had begun at the Bridge.

In the mean while Colonel *Heisler* and Count *Archinto*, desirous to know what passed in the Enemies Camp on the other side of the River, and taking with them two Soldiers, went over in a Boat that lay thereabouts, conducted by two Fisher-Men, and being on the other side where the Enemy was encamped;

camped, after they had gone a little way into the Island, Colonel *Heisler* laying his Ear to the Ground, heard a noise of the *Turks* coming towards them, which made them retire, but not finding their Boat where they left it, were forced to pass over a Ford, where the Water came as high as their Shoulders in the shallowest place.

About this time the Waters of the *Danube* swelled so high as to break down the Bridge (*H*) which the Enemy had made over the Branch between *Vienna* and *Nusdorff*; but the *Turks* with the help of their Boats, which they drew up against the Stream of the *Danube*, refitted it the next day.

On the 7th about Five in the Evening; we observed from St. Stephen's Tower, a great smoak afar off, on the other side of the *Danube* towards *Moravia* and the River *Moraw*, which made us believe *Teckely's* Army had passed the *Waag*, and ravaged the Country thereabouts after their usual manner; nor were we mistaken in this Opinion, wherein we were afterwards confirmed by the Duke of *Lorrain's* Letters, which brought us the News of his having defeated *Teckely* at the *Moraw*, and forced him to retreat to his former Station upon the *Waag*.

This Night we had a sharp Combat with the Enemy, who keeping the high Ground were exposed on all sides to the Shot of our Out-Guards, that were lodged upon a level with them upon the side of the Ditch, whereupon having thrown up a great deal of Earth, and securing themselves by it from

our

August.

our Shot, They begun to fill up the Ditch with the Earth, to make it even with the Counterscarp and the Ravelin, in order to facilitate their Attack : Our Men endeavouring in the mean time as privately as they could to remove the Earth with Wheel-barrows out of the bottom of the Ditch, until they saw the *Turks* in great Numbers rushing out of their Trenches and Galleries into the Ditch towards the Lebel Bastion ; when they immediately threw down their Wheel-barrows and put themselves in a posture of Defence, but before any Succours could come, many of them were killed. The loss falling chiefly upon the Regiment of *Mansfield*, where Lieutenant Colonel *Alexander Count Lesley* (Brother to the General of the Ordnance) died soon after of a Shot he had received in this Action.

August 8.

On the Eighth of *August* the Enemy continued their Works all the day time with great diligence, and were observed to throw up Earth, and carry on a Mine in the very Ditch (13) of the Ravelin, to which they had a passage by their Galleries, which being covered with Planks secured them from our Shot and Granadoes ; And as we had reason to believe, they intended by this means to Attack the Ravelin, we drew off our great Guns from thence, and disposing of them upon the Walls of the Town, we left some Men upon the Ravelin to annoy the Enemy with small Shot. But in the Night Count *Daun* and Count *Souches*, by Directions from the General (who had been for two days confined to his Bed by a Flux) intending to interrupt

interrupt the Design of the Enemy, made a Sally *August.* with about Three hundred Men, who did their parts so well, that they set on fire the Galleries, by which the Enemy had made their passage into the bottom of the Ditch, and by this means forced them to retire.

On the next Morning a Turk of Quality being on Horseback upon the Bridge of *Carynthia*, and brandishing his Scimiter in Defiance of us, was shot with a Musquet Bullet by Baron *Kiel-Mansfegg* from the Bastion of *Carynthia*. (25) *August 9.*

In the mean while the Enemy sprung a Mine in Ditch of the Ravelin under our Caponiers (26) whereby some Palizadoes were thrown down, and five of our Men killed, but no further Assault was made at that time; yet the Enemy continued very busie in their Works in the Ditch, endeavouring to repair what had been burnt the day before by our Men, who on their side Rebuilt their Caponiers and Defences in the Ravelin, and upon the Court and Lebel Bastions.

About Ten at Night, one who had formerly been a Lieutenant in Colonel *Heister's* Regiment, and having now made his Escape from the Turks where he had been a Prisoner, and understanding their Language, was sent with a Letter to the Duke of *Lorrain*, for which Service he was promised the first Company that should be vacant after his return; and for a Signal of his safe Arrival on the
I other

August.

other side of the *Danube*, was ordered to make a Fire upon the top of a Hill called the *Biffenberg*. (P)

August 10.

On the 10th the Enemy sprung a new Mine they had brought to the Point of the Ravelin, by which Three of our Men were blown up, but lighted again without any hurt, who being asked how they did, made Answer, They had received no harm but were very thirsty. On the other side many of the *Turks* were blown up by springing the same Mine, which being not stopped, left a Vent, by which the Fire finding its way backwards, discharg'd it self upon those who had laid the Train. Both Sides nevertheless went on with their Works, and continued shooting with their Great Guns, Our Men having this day begun to make use of 22 Mortar-pieces, with which they threw Bombs and Stones into the Enemies Trenches to their exceeding great Damage.

This day a Shot from the Enemies Cannon fell upon a Culverin in the Court Bastion, and breaking off the fore-part of it, set it on fire, and discharged it, whilst the Gunner standing upon the lower part of the Carriage was only thrown down by the recoil of the Gun, receiving no hurt; an Accident which seemed incredible to many, had not Colonel *Geschwind* and many others who saw it affirmed it to be true.

About

About this time, one of the Students having killed a *Turk* with his Gun, and dragged him with a long Hook from between the Palisadoes, cut off his Head, and fixing it upon a Pole carried it in Triumph through the Streets of the City, having first cut open his Stomach, where he found six Ducats of Gold tied up together.

August.

This day a Boy of about Seventeen years of Age, belonging to a Man that sold Limonade in the Town, was stopt as he was making his escape over the Palisadoes, and being brought in and Examined, Confessed that he had been tempted by the hopes of a Reward, to give the *Turks* Intelligence from time to time of the Condition the Town was in, which he had often done; and that he was now ordered to give them Information how many Guns and of what sort were in the Town, and in what places they were disposed.

On the 11th, We expected to see the Fire upon the *Bissemberg*, which the Lieutenant that carried Letters to the Duke of *Lorrain* was to make there; But the day breaking, no fire appeared. The Enemy springing two Mines this day without Effect, Count *Daum* made a Sally upon them in the close of the Evening; the Prince of *Wirtemberg* being at the Head of our Men. And as this Sally was making, we sprung a Mine and played upon

August 11.

August.

upon the Enemy with our Cannon charged with small Bullets, Stones, and pices of Iron, which so terrified the *Turks*, that they retreated to the lowermost part of their Trenches, whereupon the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, and Baron *Polheim* Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Souches*, pursuing them did them much Mischief by the Hand-Granadoes that were thrown into their Trenches, not without some loss on our own side, Forty of our Men being either Killed or Wounded in the Sally: The Baron *de Gall* lately made Major of the Regiment of *Marsfeild*, was this day to the great dissatisfaction of his Competitors, made Lieutenant Colonel in the Place of Colonel *Lefley*, killed some days past.

August 12.

On the Twelfth about Noon, the Enemy sprung the Mines they had prepared under the Ravelin, which gave so great a Blow that half the Town shook with it; Whereupon the Enemy made an Assault on that side of the Ravelin which their Mines had demolish't, but were so warmly received by us, that they could not lodge themselves in it; but were forced to quit that Station with some Loss.

On our side about 100 Men were killed or wounded. Count *Sereni*, and Count *Scherffenberg* gained much Honor in this Action, of which they had the Management; Count *Dawn* being newly confined to his Bed by the Bloody Flux.

On

On the 13th of *August* before day we saw the Signal made by the Lieutenant upon the *Bisseberg*, giving us notice of his safe arrival with the Letters committed to his charge for the Duke of *Lorrain*, and the same day other Letters were sent to the Duke, by *Gregorio Kotschkitsky* heretofore Interpreter of the Eastland Company. But this day notwithstanding we play'd our Cannon very warmly, the Enemy pursued their Works so vigorously that they prepared a Mine under another part of the Ravelin they had attack't the day before. But Providence so ordered it, that the Powder taking fire by accident vented it self at the entrance of the Mine, doing so much damage to their Works, that they durst not make any farther attempt.

August.

The same day a Bomb from the Enemy lighting upon one of our Demi-Cannon discharged it, which happened again the next day.

On the 14th of *August* they continued working very hard, and plying us with their Bombs and Stones, which were answered in the like manner by us. They made their Trenches nine foot deep, covering them immediately with Planks under which they sheltered themselves and carried on their work very securely. At six in the afternoon they sprung a Mine at the Right-face of the Ravelin, which nevertheless was without any hurt to us, but with great damage to themselves; and this night they advanced their Trenches into the great Ditch before the Ravelin.

On the 15th of *August* the Enemy did not use their Cannon very much, but plied their Bombs and throwing of Stones which did us great hurt. About nine in the morning they sprung a Mine at the foot of the

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Ravelin

August.

Ravelin towards the Right face of the Court-Bastion, but without effect. In the Night they advanced the Trenches into the Ditch toward the *Lebel* Bastion, and lodged themselves under that part of the Ravelin which had been lately blown up; but our General was very diligent in opposing their assaults, principally upon the Ravelin which had suffer'd so much, as also the Court and *Lebel* Bastions, and the *Melcker* Ravelin that lies between the *Lebel* and the *Melcker* Bastion, making several Retrenchments of Earth one above another at about twenty four foot distance and strengthening them with Palisadoes, so that if the Enemy made themselves Masters of any one of these Retrenchments, they might still meet with fresh opposition from our Men, who might retire to the next, whereby the *Turks* would be always exposed to our great and small Shot which would do them much mischief, the upper part of the Parapet and the Curtains being filled with Embrazures or Holes through which the Cannon might play the more easily.

This day we observed many loaden Waggon and Camels arriving in the Enemies Camp, bringing them as we then supposed a recruit of Ammunition, wherein we were not mistaken, as we found by experience.

On the 16th of *August* the Enemy made more use of their Cannon, Bombs and Stones than the days before, which did us much harm, advancing continually with their approaches, till about five in the Evening, we made a sally with about two hundred Men, who falling upon the Works which the Enemy had brought through the bottom of the Ditch to the *Lebel* Bastion, quite destroy'd them, with the loss onely of about nine of our Men.

Men. This was the most successful Sally we had yet made, and was managed with great conduct and courage by Count *Sereni* and Count *Scherfenberg*, who being commanded upon this Service by the General, were both wounded in it by Stones from the Enemies Mortar Pieces.

August.

Ferdinand Heisterman (who was formerly Adjutant to Count *Staremborg*, and now a Captain in his Regiment) behaved himself very bravely in this Sally, where being engaged in a single Combat with a *Turk*, he disarmed his Adversary and cut off his head with his own Scimiter, fixing it upon a Palisadoe: After which he presented the Scimiter to the General, who at this time kept his bed of a Dysentery.

About seven in the Evening we sprung a Mine under the side of the attack't Ravelin where the Enemy was lodged, which forced them to quit their Station and to shelter themselves under the Point of the Ravelin as they had done before. About ten at Night the *Turks* attempted by their Galleries to return into the bottom of the Ditch and renew the Works which had been destroyed in the Sally the day before, to which end they made use of Gabions and sacks of Wool to secure them from our shot in carrying on their Works and Lodgments in every place. But our Men under the conduct of Count *Scherfenberg* falling upon them, after half an hours dispute, either burnt or carry'd away the Gabions and other defences which the Enemy had made as well in the Ditch as upon the Counterscarp, forcing them to retire to the holes which their Mines had made in the Ravelin. Nothing more hapned this Night for the Rain, of which we had little at other times: the con-



tinual noise of the great Guns dispersing the Clouds as they gathered.

This day two Soldiers attempted to run to the Enemy through the Palisadoes, but being brought back by some of our Men were committed to Prison, in order to receive the punishment they deserved.

On the 17th of *August* we discovered a Battery raised in the Enemies Trenches, where they had planted three pieces of Ordnance not far from the edge of the Ditch, with which they play'd furiously upon the *Lebel* Bastion, but continued not long, the General having ordered four whole Cannon to be fired from the Curtain that is between the *Lebel* and Court Bastions, which soon disordered the Enemies Ordnance; but from the rest of the Batteries they continued their shot very thick as at other times. At nine in the Morning we made a Sally into the Ditch before the *Lebel* Bastion, but without effect, being forced to retire by the number of the Enemies. About seven in the Evening they sprung a Mine under the attack't Ravelin and attempted an Assault, but were beaten off again. In this Conflict, a common Soldier being singly engaged with a *Turk*, took away his Scimiter and cut off his head with it, and searching him found some Money quilted in his Girdle, which he put into his own Pocket without taking much notice of it till the fight was ended, when returning into the Town to examine his Booty, and finding a hundred pieces of Gold, run up and down like a mad Man, telling every body the good fortune he had met with, and encouraging them against the *Turks* from whom such Treasures were to be gotten.

This

This day *Kotschkitsky*, who carried the Letters to the Duke of *Lorraine* returned again with the Servant he had taken with him, and assured us that we should be relieved about the end of the Month.

August.

In the Night we gave the Signal of our Messengers return by Rockets in the Air.

On the 18th of *August* our Men made a Sally upon the Point of the attack'd Ravelin, to drive away the *Turks* who had sheltered themselves there. But not succeeding in this Attempt, they onely brought away one Prisoner. About five in the Evening the Enemy sprung a Mine at the side of the same Ravelin towards the Town, by which means throwing up the earth again, they enlarged their ground upon the Ravelin so far, that they planted twelve Ensigns upon it, and maintained it very stoutly, which gave Count *Scherfenberg* a new occasion of exercising his Courage in a Sally against them, wherein *Dupigny* Colonel of a Regiment of Horse was kill'd, after having behaved himself very gallantly at the head of his Men whom he had dismounted, for this Service. *De Chauville* Captain of Horse was likewise killed, the Father of whom was afterwards by the Duke of *Lorraine* made Colonel of the Regiment of *Dupigny*. The Baron d' *Asti* gained much honour in the Sally, wherein the *Turks*, as it's said, lost four hundred Men.

On the 19th of *August* the Enemy shot little, nor did they make any use at all of their Cannon, but with their Bombs and Stones they annoyed us very much. At seven in the Morning we sprung a Mine under that side of the attack'd Ravelin where the Enemy had lodged themselves the day before, which cast up so much earth that
so



so many of the *Turks* as were lodged within and at the foot of the Ravelin and could not get away in time were overwhelmed in it, and that part of the Ravelin being thus retrieved was wholly abandoned by the Enemy, till Night; when they renewed their Works, and casting up the earth endeavoured with all possible diligence to make their way to their former shelters.

About nine in the Morning fourteen of our Men with a Leader passed the Palisadoes before the Gate of *Carinthia*, and placing Guards to oppose any of the *Turks* that might come upon them, brought into the Town thirty two Oxen.

On the 20th of *August* the *Turks* thundred with their great Guns and Bombs upon our Bastions after their usual manner, whereby *Wolfgang Schenk* Lieutenant Col. of the Regiment of *Keiserstein*, received a Wound in his shoulder of which he died some days after, and Captain *Hiller* was killed upon the place. In the mean time the *Turks* were very busie endeavouring to recover their former Post on the Ravelin. About ten this Night Letters were sent to the Duke of *Lorrain*.

This day a Gunner from the Ravelin between the Gate of *Carinthia* and the Bastion of the Waterworks, observing a *Turk* watering two Horses at the River *Vienna*, fired upon him, and broke his Legs with a shot, of which he died immediately.

On the 21th of *August* early in the Morning the Enemy saluted us with their Cannon and Bombs after their usual manner, and afterwards sprung a Mine towards the *Lebel* Bastion, but without effect, for which reason they did not make an Assault, but onely apply'd themselves to the enlargement of their approaches into the
great

great Ditch. About six in the Evening they sprung another Mine in the same Place with as little success. This day a Deserter from the Enemy came into the Town, and amongst other things told us, that on the twenty eighth day of this Month they intended to perform some extraordinary Action. The same day also some of our Men that were upon the Guard near the Palisadoes before the Gate of *Carinthia* brought in two Horses with a *Janizary* almost killed by a Musquet shot, and after the General had understood from him the state of the Enemies Camp, he gave order that he should be treated well and cured of his Wounds.

August.

On the 22th of *August* about eleven in the Morning we sprung a Mine on the attack'd Ravelin, which threw up so much earth into the Enemies Works that it almost filled them, burying all their Pioneers, except some few whose heads being still above ground, many of the *Turks* came immediately to their succour, and with some difficulty carry'd them off. But the Dispute continued very sharp till ten at Night, when at last the *Turks* sprung a small Mine on the upper part of the Ditch near the Ravelin, thereby to facilitate their descent, whilst our Men plyed them continually with Granadoes, which however did little hurt to the Enemy who had covered their Galleries with Planks, under which they secured themselves from our Granadoes. We continued all this while playing our great Guns and Bombs very briskly from the Ramparts, to drive the Enemy from the Court-Bastion where they intended to spring a Mine, which they had brought from the attack'd Ravelin.

At

August.

At the same time we observed our Troops that were beyond the Bridges removing their Camp, which we supposed to be in order to joyn the Duke of *Lorrain* and to encrease the succours we had for some time expected, wherein we were confirmed by the Messenger we sent to the Duke, who returned this day with Letters from his Highness giving us an Account, "That the Armies were almost joyned; That the Troops of *Bavaria, Saxony, Franconia, the Poles and Imperialists* were near *Crembs*; That the King of *Poland* was hastening thither in Person, as also the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, and the Emperour coming to *Lints* that he might be nearer to the Army, but that the whole Enterprize depended upon the defence we should make until all the Forces were joyned, which 'twas hoped would be by the end of this Month; That in the mean time the Duke of *Lorrain* was moving towards *Crembs*, that he might be present at the making the Bridges there; That nothing was omitted which might contribute to so necessary and Honourable a Relief; That his Highness was resolved to venture all rather than the Town should be lost; That he had beaten *Tekely* near *Presburg* on the 29th of *July*, and pursued him to *Schint*, having taken all his Baggage and burnt or sunk all the Boats he had brought together to build a Bridge upon the *Waag*; That *Presburg* which had lately surrender'd to *Tekeli* was now under the Emperor's Obedience; That his Highness had also obtained another Victory against *Tekely* near the *Morain*, where the Enemy had lost ten Ensigns and a considerable number of Men. This was the Purport of the Duke's Letters which raised the Spirits

Spirits of the People, especially of the Ecclesiasticks and Burghers, of whom every day many fell sick and died: their Distempers and chiefly the Flux (which was very mortal) being occasioned as well by the extream want some were in, as by the unaccustomed Diet and eating of salted Bufalo's flesh, of which many of the better sort as well as the poor People died, amongst whom was *John Schmidsberger* Abbot of the Scotch Abby, *Piter Vautier* Provost of St. Stephen's, *Laurence Gruner* Canon of St. Stephens, *John Gopalt* one of the Judges in the Imperial Court, *Christopher de Catena* Canon of St. Stephen's, *John Leibenberg* Consul of the City, *N. Schiltbacha* Physician, *Paul Schorza*, *Gregory Widel*, Doctors in the Law, *Balthasar Horolt* a Gunfounder, *Daniel Muller*, Father *Christopher Schweizer* a Dominican Frier, Father *Vincent Bauman* Sub-Prior of the same Convent, with about fifteen others who with great Charity taking care of the sick and wounded that lay in the Monastery, died of the Infection they had contracted from them, which also happened in other Convents from the same Cause.

This day from the Court and *Lebel* Bastions we began to throw down Vessels of lighted Pitch and Sulphur into the bottom of the Ditch, nourishing the fire constantly with Wood, that by its Light we might the more easily hinder the *Turks* from mining under the Points of the Bastions, which had good success: The Enemy thereupon leaving the Points and betaking themselves to the sides of the Bastions where they proceeded with their Mines.

On the 23d of *August* the Enemy working very hard, made three Galleries, by which sallying out of the bottom of the Ditch directly upon the attack'd Ravelin,

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covered themselves with the earth they threw up before them, whereby they possessed themselves of the third part of the Ravelin, our Men retiring to other Retrenchments, from whence they defended the rest of the Ravelin.

This day some of our Men that went out of the Town the Night before, hiding themselves in the Ruins of the Suburbs of *Carinthia* till the Morning, wounded and brought in two *Turks*, one of whom died presently after, the other was carried before the General, but by reason of the Fellow's being continually drunk, little Information could be got from him.

In the mean while the Enemy sprung a new Mine on the left side of the attack'd Ravelin, whereby they spared their Pioneers some labour, who must have otherwise lost much time in throwing the earth over the Palisadoes; but they still declined an open fight, making use of their Mines to gain ground upon us.

About this time a Report was spread abroad in the Town that a Defterter had brought Intelligence, that the Enemy had been long digging under ground to make a passage under the Curtain through the Emperor's Wine-Cellars into the Town, which though it was hardly believed, occasion'd an Order to the Guard of the Emperor's Palace, that they should keep Watch in the Cellars and go the Round every hour, to give notice of what they should observe.

On the 24th of *August* we perceiv'd the *Turks* going in Boats and swimming their Horses by the Bridges to the other side of the *Danube*, where they set fire to the Villages, Castles and Towns for some Miles thereabouts: Our Men who had the Guard of the Bridges having left their

their Post two days before, in order to joyn the Duke of *Lorraine*, by which means the Enemy passed over the River without interruption and wasted the Country on the other side, till the *Poles* marching the next day towards *Crembs* and seeing the Country all in a smoak detached several Parties, who meeting with the *Turks* made a great slaughter of them, forcing them to retreat in great confusion to the *Danube*, where throwing themselves into the River to avoid the *Poles*, most of them were drowned.

August.


Whilst the Enemy received this Blow on the other side the River, those before the Town continued firing upon us very warmly with their Canon. Their chief design was to bring a Mine under the Ravelin, by that means hoping to blow it up intirely, which our Men suspecting, informed Captain *Haffner*, who taking with him two Pioneers, presently digged over the place where they heard the Enemy working with their Pickaxes, and having digged about four foot deep upon the Ravelin, they discovered the Enemies Mine which they had already brought above forty foot beyond our Guards just under the Ravelin; Whereupon the *Turks* finding their Works so discovered ran away, throwing down their Spades and Pickaxes, which our Men brought away with them, delivering us from the apprehension we were in of losing the Ravelin that Night.

On the 25th of *August* much blood was shed on both sides, and though the Enemy were not busie with their Bombs, yet they never ceased from throwing of Stones.

This day Count *Dawn*, Count *Sereni*, Count *Souches*, Count *Scherfenberg*, the Baron *de Beck* and the Prince of *Wirtemberg* being all upon the *Lebel* Bastion and the

August.

Posts thereabouts that were chiefly attack'd, the General himself coming thither soon after, a Sally was agreed on to destroy the Enemies Works which they were advancing very fast under the Ditch against the sides of that Bastion: And accordingly about four in the Afternoon Captain *Travers*, and Captain *Heneman* of the Regiment of *Souches*, and Lieutenant *Simon* of the Regiment of *Beck*, were commanded out upon this Service; who passing through the Sally-Ports, were followed thither by Count *Sereni* and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, the last of whom conceiving our men to be in danger, asked Count *Sereni* for a recruit of one hundred men, whom he desired leave to command in person, which was granted by Count *Sereni* with great difficulty, as being a Service improper for a Collonel: But the Prince having by importunity obtained his desires, and coming in fresh, relieved our men that were engaged with the Turks. And Count *Souches* having at the same time undertaken another Sally, not far from the same place, the Enemy was forced to give ground; and the Prince of *Wirtemberg* pursuing closely into their Trenches without the Counterscarp as far as one of their Batteries, upon which were planted three Pieces of Ordinance, it would have been very easie to have nailed up their Guns, if our men had been provided with Nails, but the Turks beginning to rally and to increase in number, they thought fit to retire into the Ditch, still firing upon the Enemy that followed them. In this Action were lost about two hundred Common Souldiers on our side. The Officers killed were the Baron de *Saudrick* a Captain in the Regiment of *Keyserstein*, the Baron of *Velt-Brugg*, Captain in the Regiment of *Newburg*. The Prince of *Wirtemberg* was also wounded by
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an Arrow under the right Hip, and *Maximilian Weedling*  Captain of the Artillery killed this day, not in the Sally, but upon the *Lebel* Bastion.

While these things were doing, Captain *Haffner* found out another of the Enemies Mines under the Attack'd Ravelin, and so disappointed the effect.

On the 26th of *August* the Enemy, having sprung a Mine under the side of the attack'd Ravelin, made an assault, but were beaten off, after which they continued to throw their Bombs and Stones the rest of the day, doing us some hurt. About Nine in the Evening they sprung another Mine under the same side of the Ravelin, and made another Assault, but were again repulsed with great slaughter; five of our men, standing together upon the Court Bastion, had their heads shot off by one of the Enemies Bullets. At one in the Afternoon we saw a great number of Camels laden, going out of the Enemies Camp towards *Presburg* with Men to guard them; We supposing it to be the Booty they had taken from the Christians, and were now sending away that they might make sure of it whatever event the Siege might have.

On the 27th of *August* early in the Morning the Enemy gave us several warm salutes with their Cannon after their usual manner, which ceasing, they continued nevertheless throwing of Stones and Bombs. At seven of the Clock about three hundred Musqueteers, with thirty Horse of the Regiment of *Dupigny*, made a Sally into the Ditch of the Court Bastion, where notwithstanding all the resistance the Enemy could make, our men destroyed as much of their Works as would cost them three days to repair. This Conflict was very bloody, in which a
Person



Person of more than ordinary quality among the *Turks* was killed, for whose Body the Enemy fought very obstinately a whole hour. Our greatest loss was of the Baron *de Spindler* an Ensign in the Regiment of *Souches*, who being wounded with a Musket Bullet, dyed the next day; he was the Son of *Ignatius* Baron *Spindler*, a Councillor of the Province of lower *Austria*.

At Five in the Evening the Enemy sprung two new Mines, the one on the left side of the attack'd Raveline, the other upon the edge of the Ditch towards the Court Bastion. Upon the noise of the first, the Enemy made an Assault, but were as soon repulsed by Count *Scherfensberg*: The other Mine had no further consequence, than that one or two of our Men were hurt and taken Prisoners by the Enemy, who also received a considerable loss.

This day two Deserters, one a common Soldier in the Regiment of *Beck*, the other of the ordinary Garison, that had been lately seized as they were running away to the Enemy over the Palisadoes, were Hanged in the Market-place, and the Boy that was taken as he was carrying Intelligence to the Enemy, Beheaded. We likewise saw several Parties of our Horse ranging beyond the Bridges on the other side of the *Danube* in search of the *Turks* that had been setting the Country on Fire. And at Night, the Baron *Kielmansegg* by Count *Starenberg's* direction, ordered about Forty Rockets to be thrown up into the Air from *S. Stephen's* Tower, as a Signal to the Duke that we expected a speedy relief.

On the 28th. in the Morning all was very quiet on both sides, by reason of the Thunder and tempestuous Weather, which ceasing between Four and Five in the Evening, the Enemy sprung a Mine at the right side of the attack'd Ravelin,

Ravelin, and made an Assault upon it, but playing our Cannon continually with our small Shot, and throwing of Stones, we made them retire, after they covered themselves in the Ditch under the Court *Bastion* by the help of Galleries which they made use of that they might with more security in the Night enlarge the Trenches they had carried so far. Thus we were freed from the apprehensions of Danger, which by the Information of the Deserter, we were to expect this Day: In the Evening the Baron *Kielmansegg* threw more Rockets into the Air, as a Signal for the Duke of *Lorrain* to hasten our relief.

August.

On the 29th. the Enemy made less use of their Cannon, but were more free of their Bombs and Stones: Between Nine and Ten they sprung a Mine under the remaining part of the Raveline, which utterly destroyed it, after it had been torn in pieces with the continual springing of so many Mines, no firm ground being left for the Enemy or us to Fight upon; our Men keeping only a very small Retrenchment on the middle of the Raveline that had escaped the last Assault of the Enemy. This they maintained very obstinately, beset as it was on every side by the Enemy, until some Days after when Count *Starenberg* ordered that Post to be abandon'd.

All parts being thus Leveled that might facilitate the passage of the Enemy to the attackt Raveline; they endeavoured to make a way for their descent into the outward Ditch, to which end about Noon they sprung a Mine, which casting up much Earth, secured their Galleries so well, that forty or fifty Men might pass that way into the bottom of the Ditch: They durst not however as yet undertake to drive us by force from the
Ravelin,

August.

Raveline, until they had prepared another small Mine, which they sprung the next Day, being the 30th. of *August*, on that side of the Raveline towards the *Lebel* Bastion, and thereupon made an Assault, which was stoutly opposed by our Men, who had but very little room left on the Raveline to defend themselves upon against the Enemy. Whilst this passed at the Ravelin, the Enemy continued enlarging and advancing their Trenches in the bottom of the Ditch very near the Ramparts of the Court and *Lebel* Bastions.

This Day *Cressilius* an Officer of the Ordnance was killed by a Cannon Bullet; and the Baron de *Kielmansegg* in the presence of Count *Starenberg* made tryal of certain Granado Shells he had Invented, not of Glass or any Metal, but of Potters Clay wrought with certain Ingredients to the hardness of Iron, which being fired, proved as good at least as any that were made of Glass; And had the Siege lasted any longer, they would have been made use of, all the others being spent. The Baron of *Kielmansegg* did also Invent a Powder Mill, which being placed under the Ramparts, was turned by Oxen and Horses instead of Wind or Water, where a quantity of Powder was made every Day. Many other good Services were performed by Baron *Kielmansegg*, untill he fell sick of a Dysentery and a Fever, when he appointed his Kinsman Lieutenant Colonel *Charles* Baron of *Schwaertzenau* to supply his Duty, which he performed with great Diligence to the end of the Siege, having before as a Voluntier attended Count *Starenberg*, tending his Service upon all occasions.

This

This day one of the Enemies Bombs fell upon our Powder that lay upon the Court-bastion for the use of our Guns and bursting asunder set fire to some Hand-Granadoes, by which three of our Men were killed and seven wounded.

September.

On the 31th of *August* were observed several Camels and Waggon laden, and some Carriages with great Guns drawing off from the Enemies Camp towards the Forrest of *Vienna*, where in the Afternoon we heard much shooting, which made us believe that the *Turks* were gone that way to hinder the passage of some of the fore-runners of our Army that was coming to our Relief. In the Afternoon the Enemy sprung two Mines, one at the attack'd Ravelin, the other upon the edge of the Counterscarp towards the Court Bastion, which was done onely to enlarge their Approaches which might facilitate their digging of Mines under the Bastions.

September.

On the first of this Month the Enemy made little use of their great Guns, but threw many Stones and were very busy in advancing their Works towards the Bastions, to hinder which, our Men made a Sally into the bottom of the Ditch of the Court Bastion and repulsed the *Turks* to the Counterscarp, entring into their Trenches as far as a Battery, where they nailed up two of their great Guns. But they increasing in number returned upon our Men who killed many of the *Turks*, there being about one hundred on our side killed and wounded.

M

At

September.

At Night several Rockets were again thrown into the Air as Signals to our Army that we stood in great need of Relief. For now we saw plainly the Enemy intended to carry a Mine the Night following under the Court-bastion, and had also made their approaches through the bottom of the Ditch to the *Lebel* Bastion, and the Curtain between those two Bastions, having covered and secured themselves by their Galleries and Traverses of Wood.

On the second of *September* at five in the Morning, the Messenger we had twice sent to the Duke of *Lorraine* returned into the Town.

This Messenger, by Name *George Kotschkitsky* hath since related to us, that upon his first going out of the Town with Letters from the General having a Servant with him, they did not go very far the first Night, but proceeding on their Journey, the next Morning met with several *Turks*, who asked them who they were and from whence they came? To whom they made answer, That one was of *Belgrade*, and the other of *Vivaria*, That they had been trading with some Commodities in the Camp but had been robbed of all they had, which made them seek up and down in the Vineyards something to satisfy their Hunger. That some of the *Turks* bad them have a care not to straggle too far for fear of the Enemy who were near. That going a little further to the top of the Hill called the *Callemberg*, they spied on the other side of the *Danube* some of our Army that lay near the Bridges to hinder the *Turks* from repairing them as is before mentioned, and in the middle of the *Danube* saw a little Island, with some People that were retired thither with their boats, to whom
upon

September.

upon coming near to the Shoar, they made a Sign that they would fetch them over, which they did after our Messenger and his Servant had assured them that they were Christians, making the sign of the Cross on their foreheads, in confirmation of it. That the People of the Island told *Kotschkitsky*, how our Men that lay on the other side of the *Danube* had some days before passed the River, and ranging through the Vineyards had met with a great number of the Enemies Camels which they drove down to the Water side, where going into their boats and drawing some of them by the bridle after them, they were followed by all the rest of the Camels that swam over of their own accord, to the number of at least three hundred. That he was carried from hence by the People of the Island to the other side of the River, where he was conducted to the Officers that were there, who were *Donatus Heister* Colonel of Dragoons, *Peter Ricardi* Colonel of the Croats, and Count *Archinto* Lieutenant Colonel of the Duke of *Lorrains* Son's Regiment, by whom he was kindly received and sent forward to our Army; and that having delivered his Letters to the Duke of *Lorrain* he was dispatch'd back to *Vienna*, where he arrived with his Servant in safety the same way they came.

This was the Story *Kotschkitsky* entertain'd us withal at his return.

About two of the Clock this Afternoon he was again sent back with Letters, pressing the Duke to hasten our Relief, the Enemy having this Morning sprung a Mine under the left side of the Court-bastion, which had been brought through the bottom of the Ditch with such effect, that some of the great Stones that supported the Bastion at the bottom of it, being removed by the force

September.

of the Powder, gave us reason to fear the rest might fall, or at least that the Enemy might find a passage so as to lodg themselves within the Bastion, and that carrying the Mine yet further the whole structure would be indangered. At this time Colonel *Geschwind* Lieutenant Colonel of the Artillery was wounded on the Arms and Shoulders by Stones out of one of the Enemies Mortar-pieces, who continuing still to bring on their Works through the bottom of the Ditch to the sides of the two Bastions, there was reason to fear that the Ravelin which lay between them both, having already suffered so much would now be finally lost. However Captain *Heisterman* of Count *Staremburg's* Regiment, whose turn it was to go upon this Post, was sent to maintain it for some time, with Order, that if the Enemy pressed him very hard he should retire with his Men silently in the Night to some other place of defence; but he having posted himself upon the Ravelin with fifty Men, would not retreat notwithstanding the fierce Attacks of the Enemy who had set fire to the Palisadoes and Traverses of Wood, which was the onely defence our Men had remaining. In this Action at least twenty of the fifty were killed, and amongst them Lieutenant *Sommervogel* and a Sergeant; but the Captain having with his own hand killed two of the *Turks*, kept his station with the other thirty all the Night till the next day :

Which being the 3^d of September, Cap. *Muller* was about two in the Afternoon sent to relieve *Heisterman*, and about two hours after was killed with one of the Enemies Darts, in vain the General being informed of, and believing it which to think of keeping the Ravelin any longer, ordered that Post to be deserted and the defences which
our

our Men had made from the Ravelin to the two Bastions to be burnt, as was accordingly done about midnight: So that the *Turks* were that day being the 3d of *September* possessed of that Ravelin which had cost them so much blood and trouble.

September.

On this occasion it may be worthy of notice, that whilst the *Turks* were working continually under that part of the Ravelin that remained, and that our Men were digging from above to countermine them, it happened that their Pickaxes met together, the ground being opened between them; but the *Turks* being as unwilling to make their way upwards as our Men were to go down, the Conflict soon ended without any great hurt on either side.

In the Night the Baron *Kielmansegg* threw more Rockets as a Signal to the Duke of *Lorrain* of the distress we were in.

On the 4th of *September* the *Turks* were quiet with their great Guns in the forenoon, but annoyed us more than ordinary with their Bombs and throwing of Stones.

In the Morning we had some Rain, which ceasing, about two in the afternoon the Enemy sprung a Mine under the left face of the Court-bastion (leaving the Point untouch'd for the reasons aforementioned) which made so terrible a noise and concussion that half the Town was shaken with it, and at least thirty foot of the Bastion thrown down, which the Enemy seconding with an Assault and their usual cry of *Ala, Ala, Ala*, put the whole Town into the greatest consternation imaginable. But our Men who had the Guard of that Post, immediately stopping the breach with great Beams and Sacks filled with sand and earth, after a desperate fight that lasted

September.

lasted an hour and a half, most courageously repulsed the Enemy, many being killed on both sides, though the loss was not so great on ours. Whilst the Cannon, Mortar-pieces and small shot played furiously from all parts, there appeared upon the top of the Ditch about a thousand *Turks*, who on the sudden let themselves down one by one through certain Holes and Galleries that conveyed them into the very bottom of the Ditch, and running from thence towards that part of the Bastion which had been thrown down by the Mine, they found a way by digging and removing the loose earth to shelter themselves in the hollow parts of the Ruins, making also room for greater numbers, that afterwards hiding themselves under the same breach they might the more easily continue their approaches in order to possess themselves of the Bastion.

But by the Providence of God and Courage of the Christians they were driven out the same way they came in, being forced to betake themselves to their first Post under the Bastion. In this Conflict many were killed on both sides: The Baron *Blumendall* Captain of the Regiment of *Staremburg* was shot through the Buttock, but recovered: Count *Sereni* and Count *Scherfenberg*, signalizing their Valour as on other occasions.

About nine at Night the Rockets were again thrown from *St. Stephen's Tower* to give notice that it was now high time to relieve us, The Town being reduced to the last extremity. And after this Signal *George Miha-lowiz*, one that formerly waited on *John Baptista* Resident from his Imperial Majesty at the *Port*, and spoke the Turkish Language very well, was sent about two in the Afternoon with Letters to the Duke of *Lorrain* that he might know the extream danger we were in. On

On the 5th of September the Enemy plyed us with a heavier sort of Cannon than before, whilst in the mean time they continued with the greatest diligence to carry on their Galleries at the Ravelin, and through the Ditch to the middle Curtain, and to dig Mines under the Curtain it self.

September.

In the Evening about six of the Clock they used all possible endeavours to repossess themselves of the ground they had first gained upon the Court-bastion ; but the passage being well fortified with Palisadoes and other Defences, and our Men being provided with variety of Arms, as Sythes, Hooks and Clubs headed with Iron, Morning Stars and the like Instruments, forced the Enemy to retire making great havock of them.

On the 6th of September what we feared came to pass. The Enemy about one of the Clock in the Afternoon springing several Mines under the *Lebel* Bastion, which they had for some days before been preparing by the help of their Galleries. These Mines made such a breach that a great part of the Bastion at least twenty four foot thick, being of brick and stone, was quite thrown down from the top to the very bottom leaving a gap of thirty six foot broad, and our Men quite uncovered, whereupon the Enemy made a furious Assault, but soon retired by reason of the difficulty of the passage occasioned by the heaps and pieces of the Ruins that lay in their way, so that not being able to continue the Attack with above one Man a breast, and being plyed with our great Guns and small Shot they were forced to desist at that time. However the following Night they fell upon digging new passages towards the breach, which made us renew our Signal to the Duke of Lor-

rain,



rain, by Rockets as we had done the day before by our Messenger, that his Highness might understand our danger to be such as to require immediate Relief. Nor were we idle all that Night, which was spent either in throwing up Earth, in fixing of Palisadoes and Traverses, or raising new Batteries where our General found it necessary, as chiefly on the *Spanish* Bastion situated behind the Court Bastion near the Court, as also upon the Curtain which ranges upon that space which is called *The Paradise Garden*, that we might be the better able to withstand the Assault of the *Turks*.

This was the state of things in the Town, when in the Night we saw upon the top of the *Calemborg*, five Rockets as a Signal that our expected Succours were at hand, which being answered by us in the same manner there is reason to believe was understood by the Enemy, inasmuch as the next day being the 7th of September, the *Grand Visier* made a General Muster of all his Army, as hath since appeared to us by their own Original Muster-Rolls, written in the *Turkish* Language, Characters and Papers, which after the raising of the Siege and flight of the Enemy were by Order of the Bishop of *Neustadt* gathered together as they lay scattered up and down near the Tents of the *Grand Visier*. and the Secretary of State (or *Reys Effendi*, so called by the *Turks*) and are as followeth.

The

September.

The List and Muster-Roll of *Bassa's* and Soldiers, Muster'd in the Presence of the Reverend first *Visier* in his Tents before *Vienna* the eighteenth day of the Noble Month *Ramesan*, being the 7th of September, 1683.

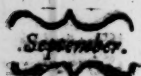
1. First, the Reverend *Grand Visier* himself, *Kara Mustapha Bassa*; his Court and *Janizaries* consist } 6000
ing of
2. *Kara Mahomet*, B. of *Mesopotamia* and *Visier*.) 5000.

Note, That the *Visiers* are those, who besides their Military Office, are also Counsellors of State.

3. *Chydir*, *Bassa* of *Bosnia*, who was formerly Chief Marshal of the Court to the *Sultaneſs*, and commanded in the Island of *St. Leopold*, having with } 6000
him *Egyptians*.
4. *Ibrahim*, *Bassa* of *Buda* and *Visier*, whom the *Grand Visier* after the raising of the Siege beheaded near *Raab*, had at the time of this Muster under his Command } 5000
5. *Hussein Bassa*) 3000
6. *Hassan Bassa* of *Temiswar*) 1000
7. *Mustapha Bassa* of *Sileſtria*) 1500
8. *Scheich Ogli Achmet*, *Bassa* of *Maniſſa*) 1000
9. *Hogiaogly Beglerbeg* of *Romelia* or *Sophia*) 6000

Note, That *Beglerbegs* are such as govern Provinces with other *Bassas* under them, and are called *Princes* of *Princes*.

10. *Beckio*, B. of *Aleppo*) 1000
- N II. *Achmet*,



11. Achmet, B. of Natolia	) 1000
12. Harmar, B. of Mantache	) 500
13. Achmet, B. of Cyra	) 600
14. Hassan, B. of Harmit	) 500
15. Haly, B. of Sebast	) 1000
16. Aly, B. of Ancyre	) 500
17. Aly, B. of Teche	) 500
18. Achmet, B. of Marasse	) 1000
19. Aly, B. of Caramania	) 1000
20. Mustapha, B. of Ersecovia	) 500

Note, That this *Mustapha* was sent Ambassadour to *Vien-*
na, by *Ibrahim B. Visier* of *Buda*, and being his Friend,
 was after the defeat of the *Turks*, beheaded with him
 by Order of the *Grand Visier*.

21. Hussein, B. of Bollice	) 600
22. Emir, B. of Adane	) 500
23. Aslan, B. of Nicopolis	) 1000
24. Hassan, B. of Nigka	) 500
25. Aly, B. of Brussa	) 300
26. Hassan, B. of Cherme	) 300
27. Jurigi, B. of Agria	) 600

Note, That the last was killed in a fight with Ge-
 neral *Schultz* upon the 15th of *July*.

28. Omer, B. of Karakysar	) 1000
29. Osman Ogly, B. of Chiuta	) 1000
30. Ibrahim, B. of Waradin	) 600
31. Mustapha Aga, or General of the Janizaries	) 16000
32. Osman Aga of the Spahis	) 12000
33. Villa Aga of the Feudataries or Vassals	) 5000
34. N. Aga of the Volunteers	) 5000
35. Topschy Bassy, (that is Master of the Ordnance) with	} 15000

36. Gebgie

36. *Gebegi Bassy*, (that is General of those that
have charge of the Provision and Stores of
War) } 4000
37. The Soldiers of *Grand Cairo*) 3500
38. *Miners*) 5000




Note, That these are such as are appointed
by the several Provinces.

39. Of those who are not in Pay, but being Ser-
vants to others, are ready upon occasion to bear
Arms } 20000
40. The *Cham of Tartary*) 20000
41. *Teckely*, with the *Hungarians*) 15000

Note, That this is an Invention of those who had a
mind to deceive both the *Visier* and us; for Count
Teckely never was in the Camp but once when he
came to visit the *Visier* in his Tent, leaving about a
thousand *Hungarians* behind him, amongst whom
were *Budiani*, *Draskowitz*, the two Brothers *Nadasti*
and others.

42. *Michael Abasti*, Prince of *Transilvania*) 6000

It may be here observed, that this Prince though often
summoned did never come to the Port, excusing
himself upon several Pretences: but being invited
by the *Visier* as he passed by, came with a small Re-
tinue to the Camp of *Vienna*, where the *Visier* re-
ceived him kindly, and gave him leave to return,
ordering him to take care of the Bridges between *Raab*
and the *Rabnitz*, which the *Turks* had lately built to
secure their Retreat.


 September.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 43. <i>Syrvan</i> , alias <i>Servanus Cantachusenus</i> Waywode
of <i>Valachia</i> | } 4000 |
| 44. <i>Duca</i> Waywode of <i>Moldavia</i> |) 2000 |

Note, That the *Turks* call Princes by the name of *Waywodes*. This is *Servanus*, who in the time of the Siege buried under ground a great Cross made of Oak, near the place where he pitch'd his Tents, and having taken amongst other Christian Captives one *John Augustin Strowassar*, and received for his Ransom a few days before the raising of the Siege fifty Ducats, set him free, charging him withal at his return to *Vienna* to inform the Bishop of this Cross, and to entreat him in his behalf that it might be erected in memory of him in the same place where his Tent had stood. But before this Messenger had brought the Intelligence, it hapned that a Maid picking up Sticks thereabouts, discovered the Cross, and giving notice of it to the Vicar General *John Baptista Mayer*; It was by his Order removed into the Bishops Palace, where it is daily visited, having on it the following Superscription in *Latin*.

The Exaltation of the Cross is the support of the World, the glory of the Church, the defence of Kings, the Confirmation of the Faithful, the glory of the Angels, and terrour of Devils.

We *Servanus Scanta-Curzenus*, by the Grace of God, Prince of *Valachia Transalpina*, Lord and perpetual Heir of the same, &c. This Cross was erected by us for publick Devotion and in perpetual memory of us and our Successors during the Siege of *Vienna*, undertaken by the Grand Visier *Kara Multapha Bassa*.

But to return to the Muster Rolls, we find numbred in them of those that were at that time alive in the *Turkish*

kish Camp 168000, which number was falsely estimated, on purpose to deceive the *Grand Visier* whom the Army generally hated for his Pride and Tyranny as we have been assured by those who lived for many years as our Agents in *Turky*.

September.

The abuse and error of these Muster-Rolls is plain even by this single instance, That Count *Teckely* is said to come before *Vienna* with fifteen thousand *Hungarians*, when as it is most certain he never sent thither above one thousand at most, the rest of his Men being with him at the River *Waag*, where he was twice routed by the Duke of *Lorrain*.

But by this false Muster the *Visier* was encouraged to stand the approach of our Armies, his Men having long before resolved to abandon him upon the first opportunity, in revenge of his tyrannical humor and Proceedings; so that it will be more proper to give credit to the other Original Muster-Roll, wherein is set down the number of all that during the Siege were either killed, wounded, or taken Prisoners, or that died by sickness, which are as follows.

A List of all our Men that are dead since the beginning of the Siege to the 7th of September.

Bassas,	3
Collonels of the Janizaries,	15
Captains of the Soldiers from Grand Caire,	25
Officers of the Tributary Forces,	500
Janizaries,	10000
Miners,	16000
Spahi,	12000

Engie

September.

Engineers, Attendants and Workmen,	6000
Tartars,	2000
Common Feudataries,	2000

Total 48544.

This Roll was also found three Weeks after our deliverance, near the Visier's Tents, and communicated unto us by the Bishop of Neustadt.

Whilst these things were doing in the Camp, the Enemy continued their Works with all manner of diligence, in order to carry on their Mines to the Ditch of the Town and of the Ravelin, which had been already demolish'd, those Men being chiefly employed in it that had been already mustered after the usual manner of the Turks, who pass two by two and not in whole Companies before the *Grand Visier*.

About Night we threw Rockets again from St. Stephen's Church, pressing the Duke of Lorraine to make all possible hast with the Relief.

On the 8th of September, the Enemy did not use their Cannon so much as before, but continued their Bombs and throwing of Stones, advancing their Works under the *Lebel* Bastion, so that at two in the Afternoon they sprung their Mines, whereby another piece of the Bastion was thrown down into the Ditch, though not so much as to give the Enemy so easy a passage as they desired. They made however two Assaults with great numbers of Men, but were both times as bravely beaten off, we plying them close with our Guns that were charged with pieces of Iron and Stones, as well as with great Shot.

In

In this bloody Action was killed *Chevalier Gourney* Lieutenant Colonel of Horse in the Regiment of *Du-*
pigny, besides many Common Soldiers and Officers of lower Rank.

September.

At Ten in the Morning we fix'd a Petard on the Countermine we had made, hoping thereby to force a way into the Mine of the Enemy, but were disappointed.

In the Afternoon we perceived a great Motion in the Enemies Camp, some of them riding up and down in Confusion, others leading their Camels and Horses, which we did believe was occasioned by the approach of our Succours. However they continued working on their Mines, as if they feared nothing from abroad.

All this while Count *Staremborg* apply'd his utmost care towards making of Retrenchments and Traverses upon the Ramparts, repairing of Breaches upon the Bastions, and strengthening them as well as fortifying the Streets and Houses near the Ramparts and Bastions, with Iron Chains and Barricadoes, that in every place and on every event the Enemy might find all resistance imaginable.

Towards Night we threw Rockets again from *St. Stephen's Tower* as Signals to the Duke of the condition we were in. The Enemy in the mean time play'd on us with their Cannon and Bombs more fiercely than before, as also with Stones and Fire-balls.

On the 9th of *September* at Ten in the Morning, one of the *Turks* being brought Prisoner into the Town, gave us an Account of the great Consternation they were in by reason of our approaching Succours, which were already come to the foot of the Hills.

About

September

About Noon we saw most of their Forces advanced in order of Battel towards the Forest, and the *Calem-burg*, being followed by other Troops carrying away their Tents, with their Camels and Waggon laden with their Baggage and Provisions, as if they were removing to some other place; as they did accordingly encamp at the foot of the Hills where they pitch'd their Tents, hoping at that distance from the Town to be in better capacity of preventing the Relief; whilst those who were left behind continued their Works in the Ditch, wherein they proceeded so far as to possess themselves that Night by Fire and Sword of our Line of Communication, though with great loss on their side, carrying on Mines which before they had begun under the Curtain that ranges between the *Lebel* and Court-bastions.

On the 10th of September the Enemy continued their Mines, their Cannon and small Shot playing very thick to favour their Works.

At Night about Eleven a Clock they sprung a Mine at the Court Bastion near the former Breach, but without other effect than widening the passage in order to a further Assault. They met however with some difficulty in bringing their Mines under the Curtain, occasioned by our continual throwing of Bombs of five hundred pound weight, which falling into the Ditch made the earth sink under them, and opening a wide gap rebounded from thence, throwing up abundance of earth, by which means their Miners were uncovered in their Holes, which cost them much time to repair and settle the earth about them.

This Morning a white Pigeon came flying into the Town from the Enemies Camp.

At

At Night we fired several Rockets together, giving the Duke of Lorraine thereby to understand our general Desires and importunate Prayers that Succours might be sent us with all possible speed for the saving so much Christian blood, which otherwise must unavoidably be spilt.

September.

On the 11th of September early in the Morning, the Enemy began to use their heaviest Cannon again, and with more fury than ordinary for two hours time: after which they were more calm, advancing their Mines somewhat slowly.

In the Afternoon we saw the Enemy drawing out of their Camp all their Forces, and even the Troops that kept Guard in the Island of St. Leopold marching toward the Calemberg, which was to us a certain sign that our Succours were coming that way; and accordingly at five in the Afternoon we saw the top of the Hill covered with great numbers of Men extending their Line from St. Leopold's Chappel to the Ruins of the Carthusian Monastery, being half a German Mile in length, where we perceived Cannon fired upon the Turks that were marching up the Hill.

However, the Enemy taking the advantage of the Night endeavoured to get up the Hill whilst our Army met them in the descent: At which time we had the satisfaction of seeing the Rockets that were thrown upon the top of the Hill as a sign of their Approach, which we expected with so much impatience.

The next day being the 12th of September after Sun-rising, our Army marched from the upper part of the Calemberg, moving slowly in a close Body from the Carthusian Monastery and Chappel of St. Leopold, extending
O them-


September.

themselves more and more until they had made their way out of the Forest ; when they closed their Lines, and coming towards the Plain left a space for those that followed and room for themselves to move in, our Cannon playing upon the Enemy at several Intervals, until the *Turks* putting themselves at the same time in order of Battel, both Armies faced one another at a very small distance.

The *Turks* seeing the sides of the Hills covered from top to bottom with an Army appearing resolute and in all Points provided for them, and feeling at the same time the Cannon of Count *Staremburg* from within the Town, which greatly annoyed them on their backs, were resolved however to make the first Onset : Whereupon the fight began very furiously, but continued not long ; for as soon as the Enemy perceived the King of *Poland* at the head of his Troops on the right Wing, and the Duke of *Lorrain* on the left ; and other the Christian Princes in the main Body advancing upon them, they began to give ground, and rallying again sometimes, were at length forced to betake themselves to flight, leaving their Camp and all things in it to the Conquerors.

The *Grand Visier*, who in the beginning of the Battel had left his Tent, and placed himself at some distance from the Battel in the way toward *Laxemburg*, where he had in some confused manner spread his Pavilion, seeing his Men retreating towards him and running away, he also took the same course as fast as his Horse could carry him.

The Christians pursuing the Enemy, soon made themselves Masters of their Camp and of their Tents, Provisions, Cannon, Money, Cattel, Waggon, Camels, Bag-

Baggage, Ammunition, Silver, Gold, Tapestries and of every thing else they had left behind, whereof an Inventory is hereunto annex'd. 

Whereupon the Marquess *Lewis* of *Baden* with a body of Dragoons of the Regiment of *Hallewil* and *Heißler*, half the Regiment of *Wirttemberg*, and some other Troops both Horse and Foot went by command of the Duke of *Lorrain*, to acquaint Count *Staremburg* that they were sent to joyn themselves to the Forces within the Town in order to fall upon the Enemy, who to the very last moment continued firing from their Trenches as furiously as if their Army had been victorious: But the *Turks* immediately forlook their Stations, so that in the Evening when the general Sally was made, there was not one Man to be found in the Trenches: Whereupon we possessed our selves intirely of all their Cannon, Ammunition and Provisions without resistance. In the mean time the King of *Poland* arriving with his Army at the *Turkish* Camp, enter'd the *Grand Visier's* Tent which had been pitched on an *Eminence* near the place, called *Neustift* towards the Village *Pentzingam*, where the *Polanders* fell to plunder at discretion.

The Christian Army was divided in manner following: The Duke of *Lorrain* with the *Imperialists* had the left Wing. The King of *Poland* with twenty six thousand fighting Men of his own Subjects, and some of the *Imperial* Cavalry commanded the right.

The body of the Army consisting of the Forces of the Empire, was led by the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, and Prince of *Waldeck* who had the particular direction of the Troops of *Franconia*.

September.

The whole Army was so disposed and brought into Action, that the Order was to be admired of all. There was not any one Prince or General who did not bring up his own Forces. The King of Poland, the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria, the Duke of Lorrain, the Duke of Saxen-lauenburg, the two Marquesses of Baden; the Prince de Croy (whose Brother was killed and himself wounded) our Generals and Colonels, Caprara, Lesly, Rabbata, Dunwald, Balfy, Gondola and Taffe, Baron Mercy, Halweil and Diepenthall, &c. behaved themselves in the same manner at the head of their Troops, every one performing the part of brave and discreet Captains. And as the Generals engaged at the head of their Troops, so did the private Soldiers follow their good Example with such forwardness, that the Captains could hardly restrain them from advancing too far; The temptation of the booty diverting none from their duty, the design of all was onely to give the best proofs of thir Courage. Nothing seemed wanting but a more obstinate resistance by which the Victory might have been more honourable, and the overthrow of the Enemy more intire.

The success of this Victory we must ascribe to God alone, who conducted and encouraged our Army; for if we consider as well the advantageous situation and opportunities the Enemy had to prevent our Relief, as the shameful flight they soon betook themselves unto: 'Tis plain that nothing but God Almighty could have brought such Infatuation upon them. However, that all Persons may receive that Honour which is due to them, His Imperial Majesty hath thought fit that the Names and Arms of all those Princes, Dukes and Counts of the Empire, and other Illustrious and brave Men that came

came to this Siege from most parts of Christendom, as *Italy, Denmark, Sweden, England, Holland, Flanders, Spain and France*, to be engraven in Brass, that so their Memories may live to all Ages, which Work will be taken in hand as soon as we shall have informed our selves of their Names, Offices, Countries, and of the particular Actions they have performed.

September.

The *Turks* being thus defeated, Count *Awerspergh* Son to the late Prince *Awerspergh* was sent by the Duke of *Lorrain* (whose Adjutant General he was) with News of the Victory to his *Imperial Majesty*, who was at that time coming from *Lintz* to the Relief of *Vienna*. Whereupon his *Imperial Majesty* being informed of the Victory, and immediately taking boat, arrived at *Cloisternewburgh*, where remaining that Night he was met by Count *Staremburg*, whom his *Imperial Majesty* received with the greatest demonstrations of kindness imaginable.

The *Polanders* fell the very Evening of the Victory to plunder the Enemies Camp, and the *Germans* coming the next day took the same course. There was scarce any Gentleman, Soldier or Citizen of the Town who did not the day following find a way over the ruins of the Court-bastion and through the Ditch, (none of the Gates being yet open) where entring into the Enemies Tents, they carried away with them whatever pleased them best.

There was so vast an abundance of all things as is not to be imagined. In the Tents of the *Grand Visier* and of the *Bassas* were several Millions found in Gold and rich Furniture; so that 'tis said some private Soldiers got no less than twenty or thirty thousand *Florins* a Man for their share.

The

September

The King of Poland possess himself of the greatest part of the *Grand Visier's* Baggage with his Horse and Furniture, Bow and Arrows, as also the *Grand Signior's* Standard of Cloth of Gold with an Inscription in *Turkish* Characters and two Horse-Tails, which, as the Ensigns of Supream Authority are usually carried before the *Grand Visier*, in whose Tent the King of Poland lay that Night. But whilst every body else was busie in seizing the booty, Count *Collonitz* Bishop of *Neustad* applied himself to the taking care of several poor distressed Children, in all to the number of 450. who lay upon the ground in the Camp and in the Fields, some wounded, others half dead, some still sucking at the breast of their Mothers who had been inhumanly butchered by the barbarous Enemy.

On the 13th of September, the King of Poland with the two Electors, the Duke of *Lorrain*, and all the rest of the Generals were conducted by Count *Staremburg* to view the Fortifications of *Vienna* as well as the Works and Trenches of the Enemy: In both which there was matter of astonishment enough. But all conspired to praise the Conduct and Bravery of Count *Staremburg*, and the valiant resistance made by the whole Garrison, who had unanimously testified a resolution rather to die than to yield unto the Enemy.

The King of Poland and the Elector of *Bavaria* having visited all the Enemies Works and Approaches, and with all expressions of kindness taken leave of the Elector of *Saxony* and the Duke of *Lorrain*, enter'd into the Town, the King of Poland causing the *Visier's* Standard to be carried before him as he went attended by a small Retinue of his own Subjects to the Chappel of
Loretto

Loretto, to sing *Te Deum* for this great and memorable Victory. After which he was accompanied with his Son Prince *Alexander*, who was cloathed in the *German Habit*, to Count *Staremburg's* House, where with the Elector of *Bavaria* and many of the *Polish Nobility* and Gentlemen, as also Count *Scattgots* who had been sent as Envoy from his *Imperial Majesty* to the King, they were all sumptuously entertained. Towards Evening the King of *Poland* retired on Horseback to his Tents, where some hundred Quintals of Powder were blown up by the disorder or negligence of the Soldiers, many at first supposing it had been some Mines abandoned by the Enemy which had then taken fire.

September.

The next day being the 14th of *September*, his *Imperial Majesty* arrived at *Vienna* by Water, where all the Cannon and small Shot were three times discharged, and the two Electors with all the Officers of the Army admitted to kiss his *Imperial Majestie's Hand*. After which the Emperour went to visit the Enemies Works, and the Fortifications of the Town, and then entring at the *Hungarian Gate* between the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, went to *St. Stephen's Church*, where *Te Deum* was sung, and the Cannon discharged three times as before.

The Office was performed by the Bishop of *Kellonitz*, who, to his great Honour, was the onely Ecclesiastical Person that remained in the Town during the Siege.

After the Service of the Church was over, *Emericus* Bishop of *Vienna* took occasion to represent to the Emperour; How that in the year 1529. *Solyman* the Magnificent came thither in Person with an Army of above two hundred thousand Men, and besieged *Vienna* with the

September.

the like success; That then at the Prayer of the besieged he had forbore to shoot at St. Stephen's Tower, as being a Fabrick of great Art and Beauty; in acknowledgment of which favour, the Citizens had then by Agreement placed on the Pinnacle of that Tower, a half Moon and a Star, which are the *Turkish* Arms, and were yet remaining in the same place; That the *Turk* having had now in violation of that Agreement continually fired upon that Tower, and done it much Prejudice: The Bishop therefore humbly pray'd his *Imperial* Majesty to give him leave to pull down the *Turkish* Arms, and to place the Crois in stead of it, which the Emperour approving of, was immediately done.

After this, his *Imperial* Majesty was conducted to the Arch-Duke's Palace (his own being disordered by the Enemies Cannon) where he dined with the two Electors.

In the Evening, the King of *Poland*'s Envoys came to congratulate with the Emperour, and were received and dismiss'd with all sorts of Respect. Of other Princes and Noblemen, there were great numbers that came to felicitate his Majesties happy return to *Vienna*, and to kiss his Hand.

The next day being the 15th of *September*, the Emperour went out about two Miles from the Town near the *Danube* to meet the King of *Poland*, whom he had not yet seen.

But before the Emperour went abroad, he was attended by the Vice-Chancellor of *Poland*, who came as Envoy from the King his Master with a Complement to the Emperour, being accompanied with many of the Nobility and great Officers of that Kingdom, when he
also

he also presented his *Imperial Majesty* in the Name of the King his Master with part of the Enemies Spoils, amongst which was a Staff of about eighteen Foot long, of the thickness of a Man's Fist, gilt towards the top and richly embroidered, at which was hanging as it were a Garland of about an Ell long, which the *Turks* call *Tugh*, and we the Horse-Tail.

September.

The Emperour having dismissed the Envoy of *Poland*, and taking Horse went towards the Camp, and being gone a little out of the Town, the Elector of *Bavaria* appeared first at the head of his Army, having in his Hand his naked Sword set with Diamonds and rich Jewels, with which he had been presented three years before by the Emperour, who receiving the Elector very kindly, and going on with him, viewed in his way his own Army and that of the Empire, which spread it self as far as *Ebersdorff*, from whence turning on the right Hand beyond the little River *Swechet*, he found the King of *Poland* in his Camp at the head of his Army, who meeting the Emperour at some distance, they embraced each other, and entring into discourse concerning what had passed, his *Imperial Majesty* thank'd the King of *Poland*, for that he had with so much trouble to himself and inconveniency to his Subjects, undertaken so long a Journey and given so effectual an assistance against the common Enemy that next to God Almighty the deliverance of *Vienna* was principally due unto him, wherein he had obliged not onely his *Imperial Majesty* but all Christendom, and gained to himself Immortal Honour. To which the King of *Poland* made answer, That it was to God alone this great Victory was due; That for his part he had done nothing but what a Christian

P

Prince

September.

Prince was obliged to do for the sake of Christianity, and for the Relief of a Christian Prince in distress: That he was sorry he had not been able immediately to pursue the Enemy, but that by a troublesome march of three Days, and so many Nights over Mountains and Valleys without their Baggage and necessary Provisions, his Army was so extreemly tired as to make it altogether necessary for him to give them three days rest, that taking care of themselves and their Horses, they might be the better able to follow the Enemy. After which Complements they parted. The Emperour passing through the *Polish* Army, attended by the General went towards *Vienna*, the King of *Poland* going into his Tents that were not far off.

In this Days Progress the Emperour observed all places were laid wast by the Enemy, except onely the Garden called *The NEW BUILDINGS* lying near *St. Mark's* Chappel between *Eberisdorf* and *Simmering*, where in the Year 1529, *Vienna* being besieged by the *Turks*, *Solyman* the Magnificent had spread his Tents and kept his Head-Quarters: After the Model and Figure of which *Rodolphus* the Emperour had made that Garden, and adorned the Buildings in it with Turrets covered with Copper in the same Places where the several Tents stood at a distance one from another, which being taken notice of by the *Turks*, they were so favourable to the Garden and Building as not to set them on fire, in reverence to the memory of their *Sultan* who had encamped in that Place; for which reason they now made use of it onely as a Magazine, from whence our Men brought away a great quantity of Bisket and other Provisions which the *Turks* had lodged there.

During

During the Emperour's stay at *Vienna*, he took an exact view of the Fortifications and Defences that had been made against the Enemy within the Town. The Elector of *Saxony* returning home with his Army, which occasion'd various Interpretations.

September.

The rest of the time was spent in Consultations and Debates how the best use might be made of the Victory, and what was further to be done before the Winter came on. After which, his *Imperial Majesty* having presented Count *Staremburg* with a Ring of very great value, and made him *Marshal de Camp* General, returned to *Lintz* on the 19th of *September* by Land through the Forrest of *Vienna*.

An Account of such things as upon the flight of the *Turks* were brought and to be brought out of the *Turkish Camp* into the *Arsenal* of *Vienna*.

Lead,	Quintals	4000
Powder,	Quintals	4000
Hand Granadoes of Brass		18000
Hand Granadoes of Iron		2000
Pickaxes and Shovels		10000
Match,	Quintals	6
Fire Bullets		2000
Pitch and Tar,	Quintals	50
Oil,	pounds	600000
Salt-Peter,	Quintals	50
Instruments for digging of Mines		30000
Canvass,	Quintals	50
Sacks of Hair for Sand		200000
<i>Turkish</i> Horse-shoes with Nails,	Quintals	80
Handspikes,	Quintals	50
Pans for the burning of Pitch		1100

P 2

Sheep

September.

(108)

Sheep Skins	4000
Thred of Camel and Ox Hair, <i>Quintals</i>	20
Halbards	2400
<i>Janizaries</i> Guns	500
Sacks of Wool made of Trees	50
Empty Wool Sacks	1000
Plates of Iron for Bucklers	2000
Grease and Tallow <i>Quintals</i>	100
<i>Janizaries</i> Powder Horn	200
Leather Pouches for Powder	20000
Bellows for Red Bullets	4
Unwrought Iron <i>Quintals</i>	50
Waggons	200
Empty Carriages for Ammunition	8000
Great Bombs	1000
Bullets of all sorts	18000
Whole Cannon	4
Great and small Ordnance	107
Mortar Pieces	10
A quantity of Ropes for the great Guns	
Great Cables	16
Great Musquets to shoot small Granadoes	200000

An Account of the Ordnance and Mortar-Pieces that at the Siege of *Vienna* were brought out of the Emperour's *Arsenal* and placed upon the Bastions.

Whole Cannon	20
Three fourth Cannon	4
Double Culverin	4
Thirty Pounder	1
Half Cannon	23
Twenty four pounder	1
Whole Culverin	6
Quarter Cannon	35
Half Culverin	2
Falconet	20
Six pounders	2

Four


 September.
 

Four Ponders	10
Long Field-Culverin	22
Regiment Pieces	57
Three ponders of Iron	2
Regiment Pieces of Prince <i>Rupert's</i> Invention	2
Double Falconets	8
Orlier Cannon	12
Hundred and fifty ponders	2
Hundred ponders	5
Six ponders	10
Twenty eight ponders	2
Twenty six ponders	1
Twenty eight ponders of Iron	6
Fifteen ponders	1

Total of the Ordnance great and small 262.

Accompt of the Cannon and Mortar-pieces taken out of the Emperour's *Arsenal*, which were rendered useleſs by the Enemy during the Siege.

Whole Cannon	12
Double Culverin	5
Half Cannon	14
Whole Culverin	4
Quarter Culverin	26
Half Culverin	1
Falconet	6
Long Field Culverin	1
Short Regiment Pieces	2
Double Falconet	1
Mortar-piece, a hundred pounder	1
Total of the Cannon	72
Mortar-piece	1

List of Powder and Shot and other Stores of War delivered out of the Emperour's *Arsenal* during the Siege, wherein things of leſſer moment, as Shovels, &c. are omitted.

Great Muſquets.

212.

Long

September.

Long Musquets		77
Ordinary Musquets		9337
Carbines		456
Pistols,	<i>pairs</i>	104
Short Pikes		5547
Breast and Head-pieces		645
Cannon Bullets, great and small		35383
Bullets for great Musquets		48421
Musquet bullets,	<i>Quintals</i>	1106
Stone bullets		155
Cartharidges		1998
Granadoes for Mortar-pieces		6657
Hand Granadoes of Iron and Glafs		80502
Powder,	<i>Quintals</i>	3187
Match,	<i>Quintals</i>	862
Lead,	<i>Quintals</i>	8084
Salt-peter,	<i>Quintals</i>	12
Sulphur,	<i>Quintals</i>	7
Pitch,	<i>Quintals</i>	3
Pieces of Pitch-Ropes to burn		8442
Pans to burn pitch in		113
Battery Nails		3700
Storm Nails		2900
Iron,	<i>Quintals</i>	59
Staves for Morning Stars		273
Morning Stars		600
Great Iron bullets		200
Armour for Horsemen before and behind		633
Pike-heads		275
Javelins		350

Account of what Ammunition and Provisions of War
were brought out of the City *Arsenal*.

First, Fifty eight Pieces of Ordnance, for the Service of *the* Company of Gunners, a hundred in number, besides Officers, were always at hand for the service of the Town.

Accompt

Accompt of Cannon Bullets spent in the Siege.


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Cannon Bullets 1 pounders	579
2 pounders	1714
3 pounders	851
6 pounders	989
12 pounders	1435
18 pounders	817
In all	6375.

Granadoes.

Granadoes	2222
Glass Hand-Granadoes	2681
In all	4903.

Accompt of the Carthariges.

	pound	
Whole Cannon Cartrages	48	221
Three quarter Cannons, of each	36	204
Half Cannon, each	24	350
Single Culverin, each	18	112
Quarter Cannon, each	12	306
Falconets, each	6	192
Other Cannon	12	312
In all		1597.

Accompt of the Iron and Shot, of which those Cartrages were made.

For the mingling of the whole Cannon Car- } *Qu. p.*
 thariges 1190 bullets, each of one pound } 11.90
 were made use of

Item 116 <i>Quintals</i> of Iron bullets, <i>Quint.</i>	116
Item 225 <i>Quintals</i> of small Shot, <i>Quint.</i>	225
	<hr/>
	Qs. p d,
	352 90

Musquets with Bandaliers

3584

Fire-locks



(112)

Fire-locks with Pouches		56
Granadoes		25511
Long Musquets		1000
Breast and Head-pieces		460
Halberts and such like		4626
Pikes		1210
Pike-staves		48
Leather Buckets		521
Small Fire Engines		406
Musquet powder,	<i>Quintals</i>	382
Fine powder,	<i>Quintals</i>	5
Dust powder,	<i>Quintals</i>	15
Leaden Shot,	<i>Quintals</i>	319

Bullets that were afterwards Cast.

Great Musquet bullets	165300
Musquet bullets	258300
Chain-Shot	5250
Bullets of Lead in all	428850

Salt-peter,	<i>Quintals</i> 3	Li.	10
Pitch	664		00
Match	262		00
Pieces of Pitch-Ropes			63000
Pitch Barrels			569
Shingles to give light in the Ditches	} Waggon loads		146
Ropes made of Trees			17
Storm Vessels, each	50 pound		46
Handspikes			1016
Pans for Pitch			10
Coals	Load		136
Pouches for Powder			38

F I N I S.